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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, foggy early; fair later. Temp. 14-24 (57-75). LONDON: Thursday, clouds. Temp. 14-24 (57-75). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 16-31 (61-88). FRANKFURT: Thursday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 13-25 (55-77). NEW YORK: Thursday, fair. Temp. 21-30 (70-86).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	1.60.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	$2.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Dn. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh.
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.S. mil. [Eur.]	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior.	Yugoslavia	30 D.

2 Million Britons Jobless; Situation May Grow Worse

LONDON, Aug. 27 (Reuters) — The number of people unemployed in Britain passed 2 million this month for the first time since the Depression, the government announced today, renewing harsh criticism of the Conservative government's economic policies and bringing warnings that the figures could go much higher.

The total figure announced today was 2,001,208, or 8.3 percent of the work force, a jump from 7.8 percent in mid-July. Unemployment last topped the 2 million mark in 1936, but Britain then had one-third fewer people than today. And it has never reached 8.3 percent since the government began keeping records in the present way in 1948.

Among its leading competitors, Britain's unemployment rate is now second only to Belgium's, with 11.9 percent. The United States and France have 7.8 percent out of work and West Germany has 4 percent.

The rise in unemployment has been more rapid than the forecasts, which predicted that the 2 million figure would be reached by the end of the year. The new statistics strengthened long-standing demands for selective import curbs to protect threatened British industries, and for reductions in near-record interest rates.

The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, pursuing the most severe monetarist policies in the industrialized world in its drive against inflation, immediately faced new attacks from union leaders and the Labor Party opposition.

But the Conservative response, through Employment Secretary James Prior, was a call for a united national effort to reduce wage increases and make British industry more competitive.

Inflation Cited

"Excessive rates of inflation are bound to lead to high unemployment," Mr. Prior said, saying that he was deeply concerned about the unemployment figures but declaring that the assault on inflation, now down to 16.9 percent from a peak of nearly 22 percent, remained the government's first priority.

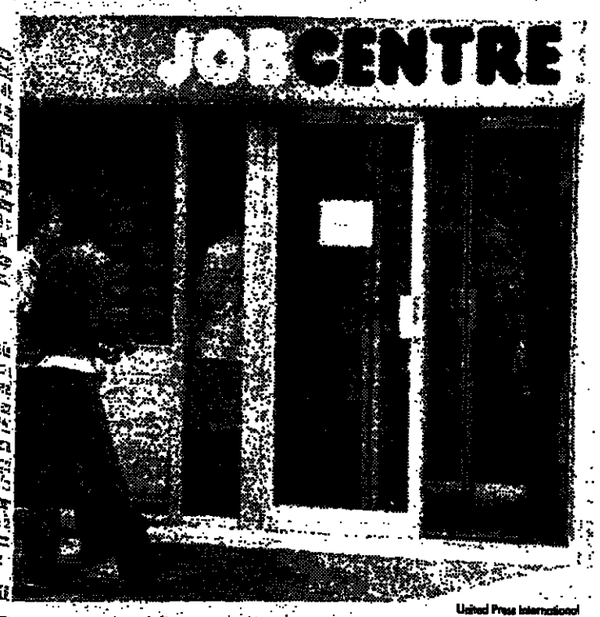
With lay-offs spreading rapidly through British industry, union and business leaders are predicting that unemployment could go to 2.5 million or even 3 million.

Leading the Labor opposition's attack today, John Grant, the party spokesman on employment, referred to the figures as "statistics of shame." And he said that Mrs. Thatcher's "refusal to change course as the toll mounts daily is brazen callousness."

"The government strategy won't work and is causing irreversible damage to our basic industries," said David Basnett, chairman of the Trades Union Congress economic committee.

Len Murray, general secretary of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International

Youths enter an employment office in southeast London as Britain announces its worst unemployment figures in 50 years.

Associated Press

Even though only their hands can reach inside the shipyard fence, Gdansk citizens show support for striking workers with a silent vigil that has continued throughout the 14-day confrontation.

Strikers Firm In Demand for Free Unions

By Colin McIntyre

GDANSK, Poland, Aug. 27 (Reuters) — Polish strike leaders appeared to be standing firm on their demand for independent trade unions as they met today with a government commission in an attempt to define negotiating terms. The strikers said little progress was made.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski returned to Gdansk after urgent consulations in Warsaw with party leader Edward Gierek. He was to have met with the strikers later in the day, but the meeting was put off without explanation. Strike leaders expect it to take place tomorrow.

Strikers said a group of experts ran into procedural and legal problems while trying to define what each side meant by independent trade unions, an issue that is at the heart of reforms sought by the strikers in the two-week-old paralysis of Poland's northern ports and industry.

"In general, the atmosphere was no worse than yesterday," said Andrzej Gwiadzda, a member of the strike committee and of the expert group. "Bargaining was pretty difficult."

Rejection by Strikers

Mr. Gierek's version of independent trade union elections has been rejected as insufficient by the Gdansk strikers.

"We are demanding, not pleading," said strike leader Lech Walesa. He said the strikes could go on for a considerable time if the strikers had enough food. Financial support is growing, he said.

The workers are demanding the right to strike, the right to form independent trade unions with freely nominated and elected leaders and the abolition of censorship. Granting such rights would require a radical change of the Communist system, and strikers have been warned that, if they press too hard in challenging the authority of the Communist Party, they might end up facing the tanks of the Soviet Union as did Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Meiczslaw Rakowski, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, said on television that the strikes could soon close factories throughout the country because of a lack of raw materials. His frank statement was in line with the government's latest policy of being open about the strikes.

Agreement Urged

Mr. Rakowski, who is also editor of the influential weekly newspaper Polityka, called for an agreement acceptable to both sides.

"The situation is such that if passions are bridled the chance would present itself to start moving in beneficial directions that would be fully approved by the party," Mr. Rakowski said. He said the alternative is chaos.

"I do not want to scare anybody, but I am afraid," he said.

The authorities nevertheless have continued in their attempt to reconcile the differences and get the strikers back to work, a policy clearly pushed forward by last Sunday's shakeup of the party and government.

Double Result

The purge, in which several hardliners, including party propaganda chief Jerzy Lukaszewicz and Premier Edward Babiuch, were dropped, appeared to give moderates more room for maneuvering but also made Mr. Gierek's position more vulnerable vis-a-vis Moscow.

Mr. Jagielski conceded in his first round of talks with the strike leaders yesterday that the authorities might be willing to permit strikes when all other avenues of redress

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

UPI

Stefan Olszowski

Party 'Rebel' A Challenge To Gierek

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK (NYT) — Four years ago Stefan Olszowski, then Poland's foreign minister, sat down with several ambassadors from the East and the West to brief them on his government's intention to raise meat prices the next day. "How high?" asked one ambassador, trying to gauge what the public reaction might be. Mr. Olszowski's eyes twinkled and he replied, "You know, we haven't made up our minds yet."

His criticism of the way the Polish Communist Party has managed the economy may have subsequently cost him his high office. But last weekend he was restored to the party's ruling Politburo as a national party secretary in the midst of a workers' strike that has paralyzed the northern industrial region.

Political observers in Warsaw and in the United States suggest that Mr. Olszowski was brought back from a five-month "banishment" as ambassador to East Germany to replace Edward Gierek as the first secretary should the party leader fail to defuse the unrest.

Mr. Olszowski (pronounced awl-SHUFF-skee), 49, was educated at Lodz University, rose in the party's ranks through the youth movement and then moved into a provincial party post in Poznan. After five years as head of the Central Committee's press office, he became a national party secretary in 1968 and was raised to Politburo membership two years later. He was foreign minister from late 1971 through 1976, when, following food riots, he resumed the national secretaryship until he was removed in February this year.

Polish sources have speculated that the removal harked back to Mr. Olszowski's actions in the aftermath of the 1976 food riots. At that time he was appointed head of a party task force to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Cabinet Confirms Naval Intervention

Giscard Ignores Fishermen's Demands

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Reuters) — The government, after meeting today for the first time since striking fishermen started blockading French harbors two weeks ago, ignored the strikers' main demands and confirmed its instructions to the navy to keep major ports open.

Meanwhile, the navy stood by at France's largest oil terminals, Fos-sur-Mer near Marseilles and Le Havre-Antifer on the English Channel. The navy used water cannon, tear gas and percussion grenades to free Fos-sur-Mer last night and took similar action at Le Havre-Antifer early today.

The fishermen had said they would tighten their blockade if today's Cabinet meeting, headed by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, failed to resolve the dispute.

A statement after the meeting did not mention the fishermen's two main demands, that pending cuts in trawler crews be stopped and fuel subsidies be increased. Instead, it backed a previous general offer to help modernize the fishing fleet and maintain market prices. It also emphasized that major ports would be kept open.

The statement said: "The government confirms its instructions [to the navy] to keep France's major maritime ports open .... Their disorganization jeopardizes employment and the future."

There was no immediate reaction from the fishermen. But they maintained their blockade at many ports today, halting almost all cross-Channel traffic as well as sealing much of the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts.

They did not return to Fos-sur-Mer and Antifer, and they lifted their blockade of Le Havre's commercial port. The fishermen were meeting to discuss whether to continue their action at those ports after the naval intervention last night.

The navy, using sea-going tugs and fireboats, took almost five hours to drive the boats from Antifer.

The intervention at Fos-sur-Mer early this morning lasted only about 30 minutes but scores of tear-gas and concussion grenades were fired and five fishermen were injured.

"They were just too tough," one fisherman told a television interviewer near Fos-sur-Mer. "They've thrown us out of Fos twice before but never like that. Someone could have easily been killed."

Drivers Block Roads

Truck drivers blocked access roads to the hoverport at the Channel port of Boulogne to protest the disruption of their work by the blockades. Boulogne crossings were being diverted to Calais, a port spokesman said.

In the Belgian port of Zeebrugge, police reported lines of cars stretching 6 miles as tourists turned back in France flocked there to board ferries for England.

"The situation is very bad," a port spokesman said. "Although there are now about 40 ferries a day leaving here, it will be impossible to transport everybody today."

Red Cross services were providing food, drink and essential medical supplies, he said.

In Ostend, however, port authorities said the lines had dwindled and tourists arriving from France were assured of a quick passage to England. They added that most ferry companies were diverting their passengers from French ports to Zeebrugge, making it easier for Ostend to cope.

U.S. Envoy Escapes Ambush in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 27 (AP) — A rocket-propelled grenade and machine guns were fired at a three-car convoy carrying U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean near the presidential palace tonight, according to Lebanon's state radio, but everyone in the convoy escaped unharmed.

Authorities arrested three persons shortly after the ambush, witnesses said. The attack came just hours after Mr. Dean had said the United States was working with Israel and the United Nations to end the violence between Christian militamen and Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

Bloopers Reveal Basic Defects In Reagan Campaign Teamwork

By Howell Raines

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Perhaps the turn in Ronald Reagan's luck and in the momentum of his campaign was his speech before the Veterans of Foreign Wars in which he declared the Vietnam War "a noble cause."

As with other issues in the bumpy week since the Republican presidential nominee gave that speech in Chicago, staff members were at odds over how to handle the speech.

"There were some differences," recalled a Reagan political adviser. "I would like to have seen a softer speech. Others wanted a harder speech." In the end, the candidate himself called the shot — a hardline call that led to controversy. "It was his speech all the way," the adviser concluded.

That set a pattern that has prevailed until now: apparently shaky staff work, Mr. Reagan plunging ahead on instinct and making strong statements that provided ammunition for his critics.

The "noble cause" speech was followed by an address to another veterans group that focused further attention on Mr. Reagan's tough military views.

Then there was an appearance before evangelical Christians in Dallas that left him open to charges of indifference to the constitutional principle of separation of church and state.

Protracted Dispute

That coincided with the protracted dispute over his China policy. It culminated Monday with Mr. Reagan's backing down on his early remarks supporting "official relations" with Taiwan, all the while insisting that his position had not changed.

It would be an overstatement to say that this is a campaign in disarray. But it is a campaign that has been jolted by events and that seems to have some basic organizational defects, with the election slightly more than two months away.

Senior aides acknowledge that the advance work on major campaign events has been slipshod.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Also, the speech writing operation, based in Washington, has not shown itself up to the task assigned it: producing up to three major new issue speeches a week.

One of the reasons that Mr. Reagan's "peace through strength" speeches to two veterans groups made him look more bellicose than he probably is, according to a close adviser, is that the speeches came out in such a way that they were "heavily canted to the strength side."

But there is some question as to how much direction or help Mr. Reagan wants from speech writers. The candidate personally inserted the "noble cause" line that diverted attention from the more thoughtful portions of his speech to the Chicago veterans.

Dead Heat

Such problems are small, however, compared to that posed by Mr. Reagan's statement on Taiwan and the trip that his running mate, George Bush, made to China last week. After Mr. Reagan's recent slip in the Gallup Poll to a virtual dead heat with President Carter, his tacticians wanted to use the China trip, as one put it, to focus "attention back on what we think is the major issue, which is Carter and his competence."

Instead, critics were able to question Mr. Reagan's competence to deal with the Chinese or, for that matter, to control his own running mate. The fact that Mr. Bush in China and Mr. Reagan in the United States were saying contrasting things about the ticket's policy on Taiwan suddenly put Mr. Reagan on the defensive.

And that is a serious matter, considering the Reagan campaign's dictum that the key to victory is to stay off the defensive and prevent Mr. Reagan's personality and statements from becoming an issue.

At his news conference Monday, Mr. Reagan labored to get back on the offensive. "I think the issue is not how I feel about Taiwan," he said. "The issue today is the Carter foreign policy and what it is doing to our allies and to the United States' position in the world."

One senior campaign official said Tuesday that Reagan's insistence on restating his views on what he considers matters of principle, such as the treatment of Taiwan or the Vietnam War, might be personally admirable but was politically unwise and distracting. He added that there was one minor consolation: Mr. Reagan's statements on those issues appeared to have pleased and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Steve Ovett Breaks 1,500-Meter Record

BONN, Aug. 27 (AP) — Britain's Steve Ovett made good on his promise to break the world 1,500-meter record today, running the distance in 3 minutes, 31.4 seconds at an international track and field meet in Koblenz, West Germany.

In addition to Ovett, runner-up Thomas Wessinghage and third-place finisher Harald Hudak, both of West Germany, smashed the previous world mark of 3:32.1, which had been shared by Ovett and Olympic champion Sebastian Coe of Britain. Wessinghage was clocked in 3:31.6 and Hudak was timed in 3:32.0. Coe missed the meet because of back problems.

Workers Leaving Affluent European Cities

Paris Exemplifies Problems With 'Gentrification' of Urban Centers

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS (IHT) — Almost 20 years ago, Andre Malraux, then Minister of Culture in France, pushed through legislation intended to restore historical apartment buildings in Paris and other cities and arrest widespread urban decay.

Malraux had in mind particularly the Marais, a neighborhood of mostly 17th century architecture on the right bank of the Seine roughly bounded by the Bastille and Notre Dame Cathedral. The area was described in a 1958 municipal report as a "quarter for the economically weakest families," filled with dilapidated buildings that "often present a mean appearance because little attention has been paid to unpainted facades."

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

Today, there is an unmistakable affluence to the Marais, with its row upon row of restored townhouses, courtyards and mansions selling at $3,000 to $4,000 a square meter. In a pattern that is being repeated in many other neighborhoods, well-to-do couples are displacing the young, the blue-collar families and even the marginally middle class.

"In a sense, we have succeeded too well — Paris has become a city for the upper middle class and the leisurely," noted Lucien Petit, deputy director of municipal housing, echoing some of the apprehension expressed recently in City Hall.

The working class exodus is a phenomenon that has overtaken a number of cities in Western Europe. In some cases, it means the large-scale transfer of poorer families to suburban locations that are even less equipped than the inner cities to provide their residents with adequate housing and services.

The rapid transition in urban neighborhoods can lead to social tensions between blue-collar and middle-class residents. And occasionally the transformation of city neighborhoods has also stirred politicians fearful of losing their electoral base as working class families are replaced by more conservative, affluent residents.

London is losing people at the rate of 100,000, or nearly one-and-a-half percent, a year, and the exodus is being led by the skilled working class in search of cheaper homes. In Greenwich, Fulham, Kentish Town, Islington and other sections of the British capital, middle-class people are moving into blue-collar strongholds.

The influx — known derogatorily as "gentrification" — has produced an impressive renovation of decayed homes. But it has also sparked working-class resentment because the newer residents tend to take up more living space than their predecessors and drive up the cost of housing.

Housing Policy

In Amsterdam, the restoration of the inner city, particularly the picturesque neighborhoods straddling the canals, has proceeded at such a fast pace during the last decade that the city authorities have embarked on a housing policy aimed at attracting working-class people back to the area.

"A first objective," the new program states, "is to halt the drop in the population structure, both regarding age and family size as well as income. Other objectives are to see that inhabitants are not compelled to leave the district for reasons of space, finance, or on social grounds, and that the incomes of the present population do not prohibit people from occupying newly built and improved — including historical — premises."

In 10 years, said Jan Buisman, a housing official with the Socialist-dominated Amsterdam municipality, "the number of affluent people in the city center may overwhelm and push out the last remnants of the working class. And since the political power of the Socialists is based on working-class people, if they move out, we move out."

Perhaps nowhere in Western Europe has the dynamics of growing urban affluence been as visible as in Paris. According to figures compiled by INSEE, the National Institute of Economic Statistics, over the last 20 years the city has lost 600,000 residents and now has a population of slightly more than 2.2 million people.

During that period, the number of artisans and small shopkeepers has dropped by 54 percent and the working class has decreased by 44 percent. The only economic categories that have increased are professionals and business executives, whose numbers have grown by 51 percent and 13 percent respectively.

According to INSEE, the transformation of the Marais is even more startling. While the neighborhood's population has plummeted by almost 40 percent during the last two decades, families headed by professionals and business executives have risen by about 60 percent. They have largely replaced two-thirds of the working-class population that has moved to the city outskirts.

The upheaval in the Marais has occasionally encountered blue-collar resistance, but not enough to even slow down the pace of change. Three years ago, for example, the residents of 14 Lions de St. Paul received letters informing them that a real estate agency had bought their building and that they should make their apartments available for visits by the agency's officials.

The residents decided to form a "committee of defense." They protested to local politicians that they had no intention of moving out. And they sent identical letters to the real estate agency agreeing to visits by officials, but setting different visiting hours for each apartment, to the vast annoyance of the new landlords.

Legislative Measures

In the end, however, resistance crumbled, virtually all the residents moved elsewhere, and the building stands today completely whitewashed and renovated with a large sign announcing some apartments still available for purchase.

The transformation of the Marais and much

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Soviet Dissident Placed on Trial; 2d Within Week

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP) — Tatiana Velikanova, one of the founders of the Soviet human rights movement, went on trial today. She is the second major dissident to be tried within a week.

Mrs. Velikanova, a 47-year-old former mathematician and computer programmer, was arrested Nov. 1. On the same day authorities seized the Rev. Gleb Yakunin. Mr. Yakunin's trial, across town from the courtroom where Mrs. Velikanova's is being held, went into its third day today. The dissident Russian Orthodox priest is charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda aimed at subverting authority.

Dissident sources have said that Mrs. Velikanova is facing the same charge, but officials at her court would not confirm this. The charge carries a maximum penalty of seven years in prison and five in internal exile.

Mrs. Velikanova was one of the original members of the Initiative Group on Human Rights, formed in 1969, and subsequently of the Helsinki Human Rights Group. She was active in publishing the underground Dissident Record.

Somalia Claims Ethiopian Units Cross Its Border

NAIROBI, Aug. 27 (AP) — Ethiopian Army forces, backed by air strikes, invaded northwestern Somalia today and heavy fighting was taking place along a 27-mile front, Somalia's Ministry of Defense said.

The announcement, distributed here by the Somali news agency, said the invasion started shortly before dawn when Ethiopian infantry units crossed the border and Ethiopian planes bombed at least five towns in the northwestern region of Somalia.

"At 5:30 this morning Abyssinian [Ethiopian] forces launched a land and air invasion against the northwest region of the Somali Democratic Republic," the news agency said.

INSIDE

Libyan Squatters

More and more Westerners resident in Libya are being evicted, with little warning, from their comfortable residences. Into their homes move families of squatters — with the full authority of local "revolutionary committees." Page 3.

Pretoria Shakeup

South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha, trying to overcome right-wing opposition to his plans for reform, has made wide-ranging changes in his Cabinet. Page 2.

Korean President

To practically no one's surprise, Gen. Chun Doo Hwan took over Wednesday as Korea's president, bringing into power a government expected to be less responsive to U.S. pressures than any in recent years. Page 5.

Botha Shuffles Cabinet in Move To Bolster S. Africa Moderates

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 27 (WP) — Prime Minister Pieter Botha yesterday announced a major reorganization of his Cabinet in an apparent attempt to strengthen his moderate faction against a right-wing element of his party that opposes changes he is trying to introduce.

Among the new appointees announced in Pretoria are Gen. Magnus Malan, who will take over the Ministry of Defense, and Gerrit Viljoen, South Africa's top official in the territory of South-West Africa (Namibia). A former university dean, Mr. Viljoen will head the Ministry of White Education.

Although both are outsiders to party politics, they are close advisers to Mr. Botha and key architects of his attempts to make limited alterations in the political arrangement.

The third new member of the Cabinet is South Africa's London ambassador, Dawie de Villiers, who will become minister of tourism. He is to be replaced by Marais Steyn, minister of colored and Indian affairs, whose hard-line remarks earlier this year during school boycotts by mixed-race and East Indian students more often than not fueled their protests.

Strong Supporters

Three other ministers were replaced by deputy ministers who are all strong supporters of Mr. Botha's policies. The restructuring is one of Mr. Botha's most important moves to consolidate his political power since he became prime minister in 1978.

Whether or not it will permit him to overcome a recalcitrant right wing in his ruling National Party will depend to a great extent on how the influence of the new appointees can filter down.

Mr. Viljoen's appointment is especially significant because it is seen as an attempt to counter the influence of Andries Treurnicht, the most conservative member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Viljoen is head of the influential secret society of Afrikaner men, the Broederbond, a post he won in an election against Mr. Treurnicht. He was sent to Namibia last year by Mr. Botha to quell a rightist revolt among whites there against Pretoria's moves to make the territory an independent state.

He was relatively successful in this and political observers expect he will attempt a similar exercise in the National Party at home, especially in Mr. Treurnicht's power base, the populous Transvaal.

Mr. Botha also announced that Mr. Treurnicht would head a new ministry that oversees the civil service. This is a crucial post because the bureaucracy, heavily filled with conservative party members, has been accused of holding up changes the government seeks to implement.

Another change Mr. Botha announced yesterday was the integration of the ministry that catered to the needs of South Africa's 750,000 East Indians and 2.5 million of racial mixtures into the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This move is in line with the thrust of Mr. Botha's policy to draw coloreds and East Indians into the mainstream of white politics at the top level, while maintaining separate political institutions for blacks along tribal differences.

So far, the main political initiative of Mr. Botha to carry out this policy, a body to discuss constitutional changes called the President's Council, has been rejected by all nonwhite racial groups and by the white opposition party because it does not include blacks.

Nevertheless, Mr. Botha yesterday reiterated his intention to make a success of the council and named Justice Minister Alwyn Schlebusch its chairman, a post that also makes Mr. Schlebusch the nation's vice president.

Polish Party's Olszowski Is Waiting in the Wings

(Continued from Page 1)

make recommendations for economic change. He chose the task force's members and, according to the sources, was not particular about their party membership. Academicians and nonparty experts were included.

Their report, titled "Experience and Future," and critical of economic policy, was sent to the leadership, but according to Tadeusz Szafar, a research fellow at Harvard University's Russian Research Center, it was also published by a clandestine opposition press.

Furthermore, Mr. Olszowski had long posed a challenge to Mr. Gierek's leadership. Mr. Szafar, once a journalist in Warsaw, recalled that Mr. Olszowski as a party secretary had been received by Leonid Brezhnev. The visit was considered unusual since the Soviet leader ordinarily met solely with the first secretary, Mr. Gierek.

"It was considered a blessing," said Mr. Szafar. "Both Pravda in Moscow and the Polish party newspaper made a big deal of it. When he came back, he was considered in a strong position, maybe as a counterbalance to Gierek."

Richard Davies, a former U.S. ambassador to Poland who served when Mr. Olszowski was foreign minister and later one of the secretaries in the Central Committee apparatus, said:

"Let there be no doubt about it — [he's] a thoroughgoing Communist apparatchik. But he has a humanistic education. He majored in classics and I'm told he was a crackerjack in Latin."

U.K. Jobless At 2 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

the trades congress, gave notice today that the unions would step up their campaign for a change in government policies. Opposition leader James Callaghan said: "We reject totally those policies which have brought us to this pass."

Mrs. Thatcher, however, easily won a parliamentary vote of no-confidence in her economic policies on July 29 and has made clear that she will not be deflected from her course.

This is despite pressure from businessmen for a cut in the near-record 16 percent base interest rate — part of a monetarist srrategy to curb the growth in the money supply.

Bankruptcies are at record levels and, according to unofficial estimates, about 50,000 jobs a month are being lost. New lay-offs in car building and other industries are announced almost daily.

Namibia Rebels Said To Seize 53 Students

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Aug. 27 (Reuters) — Fifty-three black students were missing today after being abducted by guerrillas in a northern part of South-West Africa (Namibia), officials said today.

Armed guerrillas from the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) entered hostels at the Ombalantu school on Monday night and forced 70 boys and girls from their beds, the officials said. Seventeen of the pupils returned after fleeing the abductors, but the others have probably been taken across the Angolan border, one official said.

4 Arrested in Raid On Sicily Heroin Lab

PALERMO, Sicily, Aug. 27 (AP) — Police arrested one of Italy's most-wanted fugitives and three Frenchmen in a raid yesterday on a heroin laboratory outside this Sicilian capital.

Gerlando Alberti, 53, had been sought since 1977 when he disappeared while awaiting trial on charges of drug trafficking. Investigators said he has long been considered one of the leading brains in international drug trafficking and has close links to U.S. organized crime.

Associated Press

Despite the fact that the situation is still very much up in the air, a striking shipyard worker in Gdansk raises a "victory" sign for the camera. Negotiators are meeting behind the windows.

Challenge to Communist Authority

Polish Demands: Soviet Bloc Minefield

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (WP) — By demanding the right to establish independent trade unions, striking workers in Poland have laid a minefield not only for Edward Gierek's government, but also for the entire Soviet bloc.

The issue is at the core of the current crisis and Western analysts here believe that it cannot be meaningfully resolved short of radical political changes.

The strikers, according to East European sources, have in effect raised demands for a pluralistic society in which the unions would become an established source of power outside Communist Party control.

If accepted by Mr. Gierek, it would amount to the creation of a second party representing workers and undermining the legitimacy of Communist authority. Even nonaligned Yugoslavia, which has evolved a self-management system that gives workers considerable say in the running of their firms, has not permitted the establishment of independent trade unions.

NEWS ANALYSIS

To understand the implications in Mr. Gierek's pledge to permit free and secret trade union elections, one must recall Lenin's concept of unions as "schools of Communism" under party supervision. Like other organizations and public bodies, the trade unions in all Communist countries are instruments of the party's authority.

Ideologically, since the Communists are supposed to act as the vanguard of the working classes, the aims of the party and the unions should be identical. The system does not consider the possibility of conflict of interests.

Government Runs All

On the political level, the Communists have abolished private property and the self-regulating mechanism of the market. They have replaced them by government guidelines on virtually all aspects of economic life ranging from wages and prices to production levels, taxes and allocation of resources.

Thus independent trade unions would be involved in constant confrontations with the government that would not only involve bargaining over wages but also the entire range of economic and social policies. This, according to East European officials, will never be acceptable.

Moscow yesterday made it clear that such evolution in Poland would not be acceptable by avoiding any mention of Mr. Gierek's pledge to permit free and secret union elections.

Tass distributed a dispatch Monday night in its Russian service that quoted Mr. Gierek's promises to the workers, but the Soviet media yesterday, while giving a substantive account of political and economic difficulties in Poland, eliminated Mr. Gierek's statement on the trade unions. Instead, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said that "the forthcoming Polish Trade Union Congress should decide about the place and role of the trade unions."

There are still hopes, according to diplomatic sources, that the Polish upheaval will be resolved. The Polish workers are among the most self-aware forces in Eastern Europe following the riots in 1956, when they brought to power Wladyslaw Gomulka, and in 1970, when Mr. Gomulka was ousted and replaced by Mr. Gierek.

But diplomats here say the Polish workers also know the limits of their power and, more importantly, the limits of Mr. Gierek's ability to maneuver within the acceptable boundaries believed to have been set by the Soviet leaders and other East European allies at their meetings in the Crimea this summer.

Polish Strikers Hold Firm In Bid for Free Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

have become closed. This concession, unheard of in the rest of Eastern Europe, was the strikers' second major breakthrough, the first being actually to force the government to a negotiating table in Gdansk and not Warsaw.

But the union issue remains the main stumbling block because the strikers have in effect raised demands for a pluralistic society in which the unions would become an established source of power outside Communist Party control.

Opposing Positions

The government has pledged to reform the existing rubber-stamp trade unions and promised that there will be room for the present Baltic strike committees within its structure. The Baltic strikers are holding out for a completely new union system run by themselves.

There were signs in Lenin Shipyard today that authorities are fighting a rearguard action to convince workers this would be a negative achievement. Leaflets began circulating warning strikers that independent unions would be less wealthy and that workers would enjoy fewer benefits. The strikers printed counterattacks and distributed them.

Strikes spread yesterday to the central cities of Lodz and Wroclaw, close to the Silesian coal region, and appeared to be widening. There were 10 strikes in Lodz, where workers have issued a list of demands similar to those of Gdansk.

More than 200 strikes were reported in the Szczecin region along the Baltic, Szczecin radio said. The strikes in Wroclaw spread from 18 locations to 25 within the space of a few hours today, Wroclaw radio said. Public transport workers were on strike and thousands could not get about the city.

300,000 on Strike

[New walkouts in factories in Wroclaw raised the total number of strikers to more than 300,000, United Press International said. More than 200,000 men and women were out in the Gdansk area and at Ecin. And strike spokesmen in Wroclaw said that more than 80,000 were staying away from work there today.

[In Wroclaw, an industral center 220 miles (350 kilometers) southwest of Warsaw, 12,000 workers in the Pafawag railroad plant were leading the new strike.]

U.S., Bonn Ask Restraint

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI) — The United States and West Germany yesterday called on all outside parties to show the greatest restraint regarding the events in Poland.

U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher agreed that the issues in Poland are for the Polish people and the Polish government to settle, a statement said after the two met at the U.S. State Department. The communique did not single out the Soviet Union.

U.S. Union Support

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (Reuters) — American dockworkers will refuse to handle cargo to and from Poland beginning today, the president of the International Longshoremen's Association, Thomas Gleason, said.

The boycott, planned as a demonstration of solidarity with striking Polish workers, was announced last week but was delayed until labor unions in Europe were notified, Mr. Gleason said.

The boycott is expected to disrupt valuable grain shipments. Trade between Poland and the United States runs to more than a billion dollars annually.

Tass Attacks West

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP) — Tass charged today that anti-Socialist elements within Poland are striving to push the strike-beset country off the Socialist road.

Tass also accused Western news media of carrying out an openly instigating function in efforts to aggravate the crisis.

The Tass dispatch, which was read over Soviet nationwide television on a news program, continued a campaign by this country's government-controlled media to link the Polish strikes with Western interference.

Meeting Disrupted

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Aug. 27 (Reuters) — A member of the South African opposition, Helen Suzman, said today that security police disrupted a meeting she had with the banished wife of black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela.

Mrs. Suzman, a veteran campaigner against racial separation, said her meeting yesterday with Winnie Mandela had been approved by a local magistrate.

She said two policemen entered Mrs. Mandela's home in the remote black township of Brandfort. One of them "very rudely told Mrs. Mandela he would give her five minutes to get me out of the house," she said.

Greater Personal Rule

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 27 (Reuters) — Commentators from both ends of South Africa's white political spectrum agreed today that the latest Cabinet shuffle would mean greater personal rule by Prime Minister Botha.

After Mr. Botha named several moderates to his new Cabinet, the normally pro-government newspaper The Citizen commented: "What happens now is very much what he wants it to be."

But Nthato Motlana, chairman of the committee of 10, unofficial but influential community leaders in Johannesburg's black satellite of Soweto, said that although the new Cabinet showed a slight leftward move "it is meaningless in relation to what blacks perceive as meaningful change."

UN Says S. Africa Sending Children To Prison Island

GENEVA, Aug. 27 (UPI) — South Africa is sentencing children as young as 8 years old to terms in the feared Robben Island prison, the UN Human Rights Commission charged yesterday. The commission did not have any estimate of the number of children held on the island.

Waleed Sadi, commission chairman, published a letter sent to South Africa's foreign minister demanding the immediate release of the children.

Mr. Sadi said that the commission's Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa had received testimony alleging that "children, often of a very young age — 8 to 10 years old — are being imprisoned on Robben Island after trials which are subject to particular criticism due to lack of respect for the rights of the defendants."

Mr. Sadi also demanded that South Africa cease "acts of repression of extreme seriousness against the people of South Africa and Namibia" and release Namibian prisoners "held in inhumane conditions at the detention camp at Hardap Dam," south of Windhoek, the capital of Namibia (South-West Africa).

Mr. Sadi said there may be as many as 120 of these prisoners.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Israel to Proceed With 6 West Bank Outposts

TEL AVIV, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Israel has decided to proceed with 6 of 10 proposed new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank, a government official said today. Prime Minister Menachem Begin announced plans for the 10 three months ago. The decision to go ahead with six of them was made by the Cabinet Sunday but not announced.

Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, a critic of indiscriminate Jewish settlement of the West Bank, opposed establishing three of the new outposts slated for the Samaria region but was voted down, his spokesman said.

In Washington, State Department spokesman John Trattner said he understood that the Israeli government had made no official announcement on the settlements, but that "if the reports are true, obviously we would be deeply concerned."

Iranians Use Missiles in Clash With Iraqis

TEHRAN, Aug. 27 (Reuters) — Iranian troops used ground-to-ground missiles for the first time in a clash today with Iraqi forces on the border between the two countries, a local military commander said.

The commander of the Kermanshah garrison said by telephone that it was decided to use the missiles after the Iraqis began a cross-border artillery barrage, killing two Iranian soldiers.

He said four missiles were fired in the engagement near the border town of Qasr e Shirin, and two of them knocked out two Iraqi military posts. He did not identify the missiles, but they appeared to be small battlefield weapons.

China Accuses Reagan, Bush of Distortion

PEKING, Aug. 27 (AP) — China said today that Ronald Reagan and his running mate, George Bush, are "playing the fool" and trying to cover up their policy toward Taiwan.

The Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily, said Mr. Bush in his visit to China last week, had said confusion over Mr. Reagan's policy stemmed from "the question of semantics ... Bush is deliberately mystifying and distorting the fact."

Mr. Reagan's meaning is clear, said the commentary: "The present U.S. unofficial relations with Taiwan are to be restored to the official and govertiment level .... The United States wants to pick up again the 'two-China' policy which has long been repudiated by history and proved impracticable." Mr. Reagan is wrong, the commentary said, "if he thinks by playing some petty tricks he can deceive the world's people and make the Chinese people remain silent and not refute his statements."

Mugabe Asks U.S. Congress for Economic Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe asked the U.S. Congress today for economic aid to help rebuild his country. After a private meeting with the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Mugabe said that he is seeking $350 million over the next two years to rebuild roads, schools and hospitals that have been destroyed by war. It will take billions of dollars over the long run to develop the country, he added.

He said he had received no specific promises of help from the committee members. "They expressed their joy that I was able to come and address them. But that's as far as they could go, isn't it?" he remarked.

Muskie, Genscher Predict Soviet Missile Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI) — U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, responding indirectly to a letter from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev that restated his willingness to begin negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe, said yesterday that preliminary U.S.-Soviet talks will occur "at an early date."

Asked what "early date" meant, Mr. Muskie told reporters, "That is all we are prepared to say at this time."

4 Killed in New Wave of Indian Violence

NEW DELHI, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Four persons were reported dead today in a new wave of riots, bombings and religious clashes in the riot-torn state of Uttar Pradesh and other areas of India.

Two persons were killed yesterday when police fired on a group of fishermen in Amirpur, near Calcutta, after the group refused to end its occupation of government land, police said.

Officials reported one person was stabbed to death in Allahabad, hometown of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in a clash between groups of Hindus and Moslems when a curfew was relaxed for two hours today. Another person was killed in knife attacks in Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh when Hindus and Moslems clashed, the Press Trust of India reported.

Affluent European Cities Driving Workers Away

(Continued from Page 1)

of the rest of Paris has been accomplished largely by a series of fiscal and legislative measures passed during the last two decades by the municipality and the national parliament.

First, the government moved to ease rent controls, dating back to 1914, which has discouraged new residential building or improvements of existing apartments.

Next, landlords who upgraded their buildings were given subsidies in the form of long-term, low-interest loans, and allowed to jack up rents. Real estate agencies who agreed to renovate buildings received similar loans covering 80 percent of the purchase price, and were permitted to dislodge residents and sell at any price.

The government has sought to cushion the plight of low-income families by agreeing in some cases to subsidize rents of tenants in renovated buildings and by requiring real estate agencies to at least try and relocate older people in the same neighborhoods.

But as Mr. Petit, deputy director of municipal housing, noted, "We have essentially let the law of supply and demand take its course."

According to Mr. Petit, the options available to the municipal government have been few. Once a decision was made that Paris should maintain its historical appearance with few skyscrapers on the scale of Manhattan, the prices of real estate bounded beyond the reach of all but the affluent. The four or five-story limit placed on most buildings also made government subsidized housing impractical.

But the decision to place low-rent, high-rises on the city outskirts and the suburbs may not have been the cheaper solution envisioned by municipal and national authorities.

"We made a mistake in creating bedroom towns without jobs," said Mr. Petit. "The government has had to make huge investments in roads, subways and trains to allow people to commute to work in Paris. And life is boring and monotonous for families in these suburban housing projects."

Spain and Russia Set Art Works Exchange

MADRID, Aug. 27 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union is to lend 32 paintings, including works by Velazquez, Goya, El Greco and Picasso, to the Prado Museum as part of the first high-level art exchange between the two countries since they resumed diplomatic relations three years ago.

Announcing the arrangement here yesterday, a Culture Ministry spokesman said Leningrad's Hermitage Museum and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow would receive the same number of works from the Prado. Dates for the exchange have not been settled yet but it was hoped some of the paintings could be exhibited from April of next year.

Reagan Staff Shows Flaws

(Continued from Page 1)

reassured his most conservative supporters for whom the choice of Mr. Bush had been a disappointment.

Mr. Reagan's tendency to make strong statements about sensitive subjects has got him into political trouble before. Lyn Nofziger, the press secretary, has tried to curb this tendency by instituting a policy of only one or two news conferences a week.

But apparently no one is trying to tone down Mr. Reagan's rhetoric and probably for good reason. "Nobody can reshape Ronald Reagan; that's what happened to John Sears," said a key adviser, referring to the campaign director who was dismissed by Mr. Reagan.

So the cadre of loyal Californians who increasingly control the campaign have let Mr. Reagan have his say in speeches and press conferences.

"He does have a difficulty in being disciplined in what he says," Mr. Sears said. This takes the form, he said, of "jousting in public, throwing things out and drawing them back," as Mr. Reagan did on his proposal for "official relations" with Taiwan.

"But if you do that often enough," Mr. Sears said, "it does give you the reputation of not knowing what you're talking about."

As Mr. Carter moves up the attack, Mr. Sears went on, it becomes more important for Mr. Reagan to put forth a reasoned picture of how he would govern. "If you don't do that, you can find yourself explaining every day why you're not ahead of," Mr. Sears said. "He's got some work left to do."

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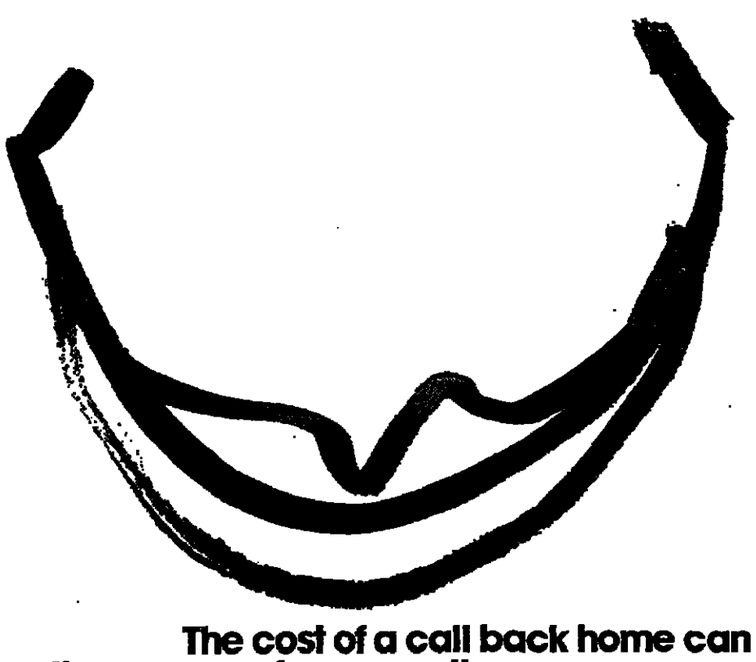

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Libya Losing Luster for Foreign Workers

Harassment, Money Controls, Even Loss of Home Make Life Difficult

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 27 (NYT) — An American oil company executive who lives in Tripoli left his home about three weeks ago to go to work. He returned in the evening to find his furniture in the street and the house occupied by a Libyan family.

Libyan police refused to even record his complaint. Libyan employees in his office declined to help. The man finally moved into a hotel.

He is just one of nearly 100 American oil workers in Libya to lose a house to squatters in the last year. All were forced to move to other housing, move in with friends or leave the country.

In other instances, dozens of houses in Libya occupied by Westerners have been seized by the revolutionary committees, which were set up in response to an edict by Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, that the people should take control of the country's institutions. The committees, elected from among citizens, have become a law unto themselves, and the attractive houses rented by foreigners have become one of their prized pursuits.

People's Committee

Over the past few months at least four American oil industry employees, and about 10 other Westerners, have been accosted by Libyan men at their homes and asked to accompany the callers to the headquarters of an obscure people's committee in the neighborhood. The Westerners were kept there for most of the day for questioning about espionage, then released.

Others, including six Britons and two Italians, have languished in Libyan jails for weeks, accused of spying or not charged with any crime. Inquiries by their embassies have gone unanswered.

The harassment of the relatively large foreign community in Libya, the arbitrary arrests, the highly visible surveillance and the growing insecurity that surrounds their lives have become the principal topic of conversation at any gathering of non-Libyans.

The sense of foreboding has increased since last December, when the American Embassy was sacked and partly burned by about 2,000 demonstrators shouting anti-American slogans. "Anything, and I mean anything at all, could happen to you here," said one American, who like virtually every other foreigner interviewed insisted on anonymity. "They can pick you up any time, accuse you of anything. You could just disappear. There is no recourse to anything that resembles the law. We don't even have an embassy to help."

No U.S. Embassy

Although the United States has not severed relations with Libya, it keeps no diplomats in the country since the embassy was sacked.

The American spoke at a discreet garden party to which Americans, Danes, West Germans and Britons had been invited. All had similar feelings about life in Libya. It had taken the host days to set up the modest gathering because of the meticulous care he took to have most guests park their cars away from his home to avoid attracting attention, and the time he spent to find what he described as trustworthy help to cater the event.

The foreigners in Libya, a country of two million people with an annual oil revenue between $18 billion and $21 billion, because the country is paying for their services to build roads and factories. Libya is severely short of skilled labor in almost every field: there are Palestinian teachers, Egyptian doctors and accountants, Tunisian engineers and hotel workers and Western managers and technicians in the oil industry and other high technology fields.

No reliable figure can be found on how many foreigners work in Libya, but the estimate runs close to 500,000, significantly below the number only three years ago when a great exodus began among the Egyptians. According to diplomats in Tripoli, only 60,000 Egyptians remain from the community of half a million who lived here in 1977, when the final break in relations took place between the two countries.

Americans Leaving

Now, foreigners report, a similar move has begun among Westerners, particularly Americans. Executives of the half dozen American oil companies active in Libya say their American staffs are down by one-third. "We are finding it very hard to get people to come here," said one, "and those who are here are anxious to get out now." The American community has dropped from 3,500 last December to 1,000, mostly oil workers and their dependents.

Italian executives, who do more business in Libya than any other Westerners, report increasing resistance among Italian workers to come. "We are relying more and more on Pakistanis, Thais, Malaysians to fulfill our contracts," said one.

Another reason for foreigners' reluctance to come here is that the possibility of making a great deal of money, previously a big draw, has been much diminished by the tightening of exchange controls, transfers of money and security procedures.

Although foreigners' salaries are very high, Libya has made it difficult for most of them to take their money out. They are forced to prove that their savings are rightly earned and to acquire mounds of documents, including tax clearance, civil dues clearance, exit visas and money transfers, which can take weeks and are subject to the caprices of banks and civil service employees. No foreigner may leave without the Libyan government's approval, and no approval can be granted before all these conditions have been satisfied.

Nonpolitical Motives Discounted

FBI Director Says Jordan Was Stalked by Assailants

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (LAT) — FBI Director William Webster said yesterday that Vernon Jordan Jr., president of the National Urban League, probably was shot by one or more assailants who had been stalking the black civil rights leader.

Mr. Webster said his agents are concentrating on four different areas of inquiry. "They're all different," Mr. Webster said, "all based on different kinds of information."

Vowing to solve the case, Mr. Webster said that available evidence in the investigation points to an effort to kill someone who had been exercising his First Amendment rights in support of civil rights. Mr. Jordan is recovering slowly from the May 29 shooting, which occurred outside a motel in Fort Wayne, Ind. He is in a New York hospital.

In his most detailed public comments to date about the shooting, Mr. Webster discounted any nonpolitical or personal motives for the ambush. He said the FBI found nothing on those lines of inquiry.

Two Important Cases

Mr. Webster ranked the Jordan shooting and the 1979 slaying in San Antonio, Texas, of U.S. District Judge John Wood as "the two cases I would like most to see solved in this country." By apparent coincidence, Judge Wood was shot on May 29, 1979, and Mr. Jordan on May 29, 1980.

Judge Wood, known for handing down lengthy sentences to drug offenders, was shot to death near his home. Mr. Webster said that the Jordan and Wood cases test America's ability "to maintain the kind of society we are."

"These cases, without making an apology, are the most difficult," the FBI director said. "The assassin picks his time and place. Outside of the bullets themselves and evidence of where they were fired from, there is virtually no forensic evidence to deal with. There were no eyewitnesses."

Mr. Jordan was shot as he was returning to his motel room from a visit to the home of Martha Coleman, an official of the Fort Wayne Urban League. Mrs. Coleman told police that she was sitting in the car while Mr. Jordan was walking around to the back of the vehicle when she heard a shot and saw him fall.

In the Jordan investigation, the FBI still receives theories and allegations from various informants. "We'll get two or three, and we find they are coming from different informants. But then the source turns out to be the same, and then the source becomes suspect," Mr. Webster said.

'Calculated Act'

Calling the Jordan shooting a calculated act, Mr. Webster said: "You had a shoulder weapon fired from a grassy spot where someone lay in wait. That's not a moment of passion, really not even a target of opportunity in any realistic sense.

"Whether you say someone was following him around for a number of weeks or whether someone became aware of his presence on the day he arrived really doesn't change the calculated nature of the act too much."

Mr. Webster said the FBI has not reached a conclusion on whether more than one person took part in the Jordan shooting. "Certainly it could have happened either way," he said. "There were three impressions in the grass from where the rifle was fired."

"Our experts tell us that one person could have made all three, if he had spent the evening there waiting around." But he added that he personally thinks three impressions indicated more than one person.

U.S. Pilots Suing Over New Plane

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (NYT) — The president of the Air Line Pilots Association said yesterday that U.S. pilots may strike over the Federal Aviation Administration's policies on certifying new airplanes, especially over a decision by the agency to permit the new DC-9-80 to be flown by a crew of two instead of three.

The association also announced that it had filed suit to challenge the FAA certification ruling on the new craft.

Most older-generation jets, such as the Boeing 727, are flown by three crew members, but John O'Donnell indicated that the pilots' association plans to oppose strongly any attempts to cut the crew sizes in the new aircraft expected to be introduced in the next few years.

He denied that the association's stand is aimed primarily at protecting jobs. "We simply want some consideration when it comes to certification," he said in a meeting with reporters.

The FAA formally announced yesterday its certification of the DC-9-80, a larger and technically updated version of the DC-9, which was originally certified in 1965. It will be able to carry from 135 to 172 passengers, compared with the 115 passengers accommodated by the DC-9-30.

The agency is also allowing the airliner to enter passenger service with two crew members in the cockpit rather than the three sought by the pilots.

In response to new requirements by airlines, the new craft will have engines that operate more quietly and on less fuel than the engines on earlier versions of the DC-9.

The pilots' association said that it has filed a lawsuit in the U.S. Court of Appeals here challenging the FAA certification of the DC-9-80. Mr. O'Donnell said his organization has asked the FAA to conduct more extensive tests before finally approving the new aircraft, particularly in view of two accidents associated with testing of the plane.

"It appears that they were in too much of a hurry to do any more testing," he said.

Accidents Cited

Specifically, he said that pilots are concerned about two landing accidents earlier this year, including one in which there was structural damage to a plane when it landed hard and another in which a plane veered out of control during a simulated hydraulic system failure.

The FAA said that neither incident disqualified the aircraft from being certified for use by the airlines.

"We would not characterize the DC-9 or the new 80 as dangerous," Mr. O'Donnell said. "We just say that we need an extra margin of safety. We're talking about a plane for the next two decades, and a period when the skies will become more crowded and the environment will change."

If the legal challenge fails to gain satisfaction, he said, he will take a recommendation to his board of directors in November to consider "withdrawal of services" and added that the strike would be aimed possibly at the entire industry.

Mr. O'Donnell, elected to his third consecutive four-year term in 1978 as head of the 33,000-member pilots' association, has been both a military pilot and a captain of commercial airliners.

United Press International

Arthur Harrington with Anatole and her launch vehicle.

'Space Flight' for English Mouse Sparks Uproar by Animal Lovers

DARLINGTON, England, Aug. 27 (UPI) — A giant leap for mousekind or a strange tale from space?

To Arthur Harrington, it is just "more interesting" to put Anatole, his pet mouse, on board when he launches his model rocket 2,000 feet into the air this weekend.

Animal lovers say the project has no scientific merit and can only cause the mouse distress or injury if not death.

"If he goes ahead and the animal suffers pain or death, we may prosecute," said Inspector Gary Wragg of the Royal Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals.

Anatole, veteran of an earlier 800-feet flight, will travel in the padded nosecone of the 3-foot-long rocket comforted by a piece of cheese before gently being brought to Earth with a remotely opened parachute.

"I know the RSPCA is concerned, but I don't think what I am doing is cruel," said Mr. Harrington, a 39-year-old electrical contractor who has worked on the project for six years. "She will experience a bit of G force and perhaps even a moment's weightlessness. But I wouldn't put an animal up if I thought it could come to harm."

Another Controversial Move on Occupied Lands

Israeli Groups Join in Pressing for Golan Annexation

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, Aug. 27 (LAT) — Israeli political groups that favor annexing the Golan Heights into Israel joined forces this week to work toward a goal as controversial as the Jerusalem law now blamed for driving foreign embassies from Jerusalem.

Supporters of the plan said yesterday that 70 of the 120 members of Israel's Knesset (parliament) now belong to the unified lobby supporting annexation of the Heights above northeast Israel that formerly were owned by Syria.

Diplomats here expect any Israeli action on the status of the Golan to spark the same sort of international opposition that rose against the Jerusalem law, by which Israel declared the undivided city to be its legal capital "in perpetuity."

Delay Sought

But the leaders of some of the groups represented in the so-called "Golan lobby," having seen the fallout from the Jerusalem bill, are trying to find ways of delaying action on the Golan annexation. A bill proposing annexation is expected to be introduced when the Knesset reconvenes in October after a summer recess.

The United States has already stated that it would oppose any change in the status of the Golan, as it does for all former Arab territory occupied by Israel.

Israel drove Syria from the Golan Heights in the Six-Day War of June, 1967, ending years of shelling of farms and settlements in the Galilee area. Syria tried and failed to retake the Golan in 1973.

Because most Israelis — 75 percent in a recent poll — favor never giving back the Golan, the annexation bill has the same kind of sure-fire backing as the Jerusalem bill. Israeli lawmakers would find it as hard to vote against a Golan bill as it was to vote against the Jerusalem bill, despite reservations about the timing.

Geula Cohen, whose two-member Renaissance Party offered the Jerusalem bill, is pushing the Golan annexation move. After the fiercely nationalistic lawmaker opened her campaign, the Golan lobby, a multiparty group that has been in existence for many years, began drafting similar legislation.

The lobby, composed of members of the Knesset from the northern areas that were once targets of Syrian guns on the Golan, wanted to approach presentation of a bill slowly and carefully, avoiding the pitfalls of the Jerusalem bill.

But Guela Cohen and Moshe Shamir, her fellow party representative in the Knesset, pressed for early action. The Committee of Golan Settlements, representing about 6,000 Israelis in 26 settlements on the Heights, urged the Renaissance Party to offer a bill only in concert with the Golan lobby. This week the Renaissance Party joined the lobby to back a bill drafted by Avraham Katz-Oz, of the opposition Labor Party, which would make the Golan Heights subject to Israeli law and civil control.

"We don't want to do it alone," Mr. Shamir said Tuesday. "We don't want to snatch the occasion for ourselves, and make it our own victory, as in the Jerusalem bill. We want to do it collectively."

The lobby is composed of 30 members of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling Likud coalition and 15 from the Labor Party, plus additional members from the National Religious Party and splinter groups such as Renaissance.

Room for Compromise

Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party, said recently — in a way that some thought left room for a change of mind — that "territorial compromise in the Golan is not a possibility to be ruled out."

By that he meant that perhaps Israel could give back at least some of the Heights.

"The Labor members of the party are under some pressure from their leadership," Mr. Shamir said, "and they are making trouble about the fact that the United Nations reacted so severely to the Jerusalem bill.

"If, in October, the other members of the lobby are reluctant to take action, we will go ahead and table (present) the bill by ourselves."

Another Embassy Moving

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Costa Rica announced today that it will move its Israeli embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, joining most other UN members in opposing the law declaring all of Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

U.S. Arms Sale to Somalia Queried by House Panel

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP) — A House subcommittee took a dim view yesterday of the Carter administration's decision to sell arms to Somalia in exchange for the right to use the ports of Berbera and Mogadishu on the horn of Africa.

Members of the Africa subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, at the first public hearing on the Somali base agreements, expressed concern that the United States would be dragged into African conflicts, either indirectly or directly.

Subcommittee Chairman Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., focused on what the Carter administration would do if the Somalis resumed their military campaign in neighboring Ogaden in Ethiopia. He warned that U.S. weapons could end up being used there.

Written Pledge

The Ogaden is a district in southeast Ethiopia which insurgents are trying to annex to Somalia. Communist forces, including Cubans, are helping Ethiopia combat the annexation attempt.

The Carter administration officials "have been assured orally and in writing that the Somalis will not introduce regular forces into the Ogaden," Richard Moose, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, told the subcommittee.

He said the written pledge goes back to 1978 when the United States was discussing an arms deal with Somalia that never materialized, while the "oral assurance" came "over the course of the last few weeks."

In a series of exchanges with Mr. Moose, Rep. Solarz stressed that the subcommittee would feel more comfortable about the military agreements with Somalia if that country had put its pledge in writing about not using force or U.S. weapons in the Ogaden.

"Are there any contingency plans if the Somalis send regular forces into the Ogaden?" asked Rep. Solarz. "What do we do then?"

"If they're in something more than a *de minimus* presence," replied Mr. Moose, the military agreements just forged would be "cast in very serious doubt." He said in a later exchange that any Somali violations "would jeopardize further agreements."

Mr. Moose, under repeated questioning by subcommittee members, said there was no significant presence of Somali regular troops in the Ogaden at the moment.

The agreements call for the United States to sell weaponry to Somalia, starting with $20 million in fiscal 1980 through the reprogramming of funds and $20 million in fiscal 1981. Robert Pelletreau, representing the Pentagon, said the deal could lead to an extended military sales relationship with Somalia.

Mr. Moose stressed that the Somalis are subject to the standard prohibition in U.S. arms sales agreements against using U.S. weaponry offensively in another country. He said the United States could cut off the supply line if the Somalis took U.S. weapons into the Ogaden.

Leslie Gelb, formerly director of the State Department's politico-military affairs office, invited to attend the hearing to critique the arms agreements, said, "The big problem" is that the Somalis "may not be serious about their pledge not to continue" their military campaign in the Ogaden.

The administration, he said, should "make clear in advance" to the Somalis that arms would be cut off if they violate the agreement. Mr. Gelb said after the hearing that the United States has seldom enforced that provision of arms sales agreements with other countries.

FALN Members Get Jail Terms

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP) — A Circuit Court judge yesterday sentenced Carlos Alberto Torres and seven other members of the Puerto Rican extremist group FALN to eight-year prison terms for possession of a sawed-off shotgun and conspiracy to commit armed robbery.

The eight, all convicted earlier this year, were among 11 arrested April 4 in suburban Evanston. The other three had been sentenced earlier.

Mr. Torres, 27, was ranked No. 1 on the FBI's list of most-wanted criminals before his capture. He was considered a top leader of the FALN, which stands for Armed Forces of National Liberation in Spanish.

Parole Granted Hearst Figure

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 (AP) — After more than five years of trials, jails and a halfway house, Wendy Yoshimura, who was living with Patricia Hearst when the publisher's daughter was arrested, has been paroled.

Miss Yoshimura, 36, was convicted in 1977 on firearms charges after renting a garage in Berkeley in 1972 that authorities described as a bomb factory for radicals.

Her conviction led to years of hearings, bond reduction attempts and appeals.

Boris Petrov, 67, Soviet Space Scientist, Dies

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP) — Boris N. Petrov, 67, a leading Soviet scientist whose late years were devoted to space exploration, died Saturday.

Mr. Petrov was chairman of the Inter-Cosmos Council, which promoted East European participation in the Soviet manned space flight program.

Mr. Petrov was regarded as a leading Soviet expert on automation and telemechanics. His theoretical works were highly regarded in the West, but little was known of the practical application of his work, which was classified.

Fred Avery

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 27 (UPI) — Pioneer animated cartoonist Fred "Tex" Avery, 71, who directed the first cartoons featuring Porky Pig, Bugs Bunny and Daffy Duck, died yesterday of cancer.

Miliza Korjus

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Miliza Korjus, Polish-born star of the Berlin Opera and an Oscar-nominated actress in the 1938 movie, "The Great Waltz," died yesterday of a heart attack at her home in Westwood. She was believed to be in her 70s.

U.S. Women Demonstrate for ERA To Mark 1920 Winning of Suffrage

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (UPI) — For the 60th anniversary of female suffrage, U.S. women chained themselves to the doors of the Republican Party headquarters, blockaded the Pacific Stock Exchange, burned Ronald Reagan speeches and marched by the thousands — all to push passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

From Washington to San Francisco, women activists celebrated yesterday's anniversary of the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution by demonstrating in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment.

They vowed to fight just as long to get the ERA ratified as they did for adoption of women's suffrage. That took 72 years. The ERA has been ratified by 35 states and is three short of becoming law.

In Washington, President Carter condemned the Republican Party for withdrawing its support of the ERA and a dozen feminists chained themselves to the door of the Republican headquarters.

"Today, I reaffirm my own commitment to make the Equal Rights Amendment part of our Constitution," Mr. Carter said in a proclamation designating the day as Women's Equality Day.

Washington police decided to let the dozen feminists chained to the doors of the Republican Party headquarters stay until party officials complained.

The protesters burned copies of the Republican platform and selected Reagan speeches, saying their actions recalled the "watch fire" in which Suffragettes burned speeches of then-president Woodrow Wilson.

In New York, about 4,000 women marched down Fifth Avenue in support of the ERA.

In San Francisco, women demanding passage of the ERA blockaded the front steps of the Pacific Stock Exchange but failed in efforts to chain themselves to the front doors.

15 Die on Mexican Train

MEXICALI, Mexico, Aug. 27 (AP) — A least 15 persons were killed yesterday when a passenger train from Mexico City collided with a handcar south of this border city. Another 75 were injured.

U.S., Panama To Weigh Plan For New Canal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI) — The United States and Panama have agreed to consider the feasibility of a new sea-level canal across the isthmus of Panama to replace the current 66-year-old waterway.

The agreement surfaced from the texts of statements made by President Carter and Panamanian Ambassador Juan Jose Amado during the latter's presentation of credentials at the White House last week.

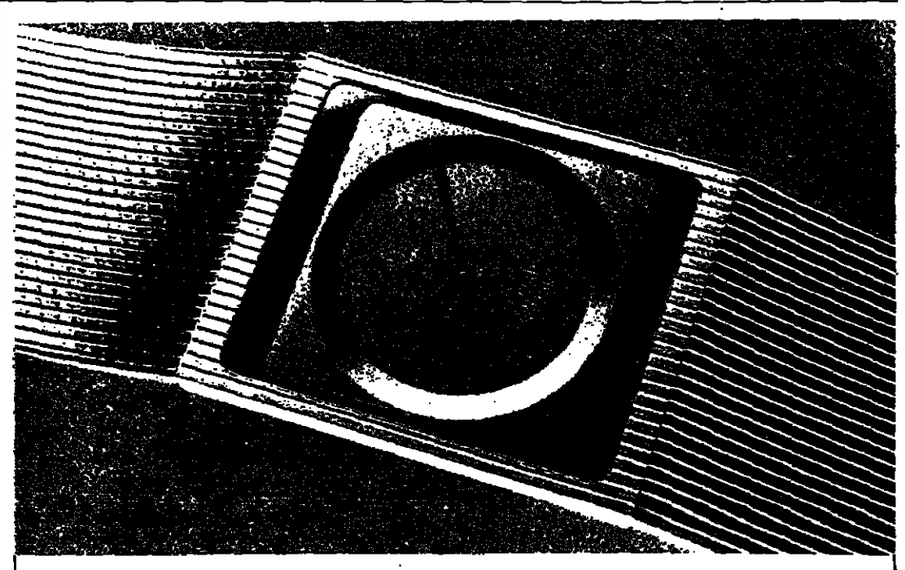
Mr. Amado said Panama was concerned about the future efficiency of the canal. Under the new treaties, Panama will gain full control of the canal on Dec. 31, 1999. The treaties, signed in 1977, foresee construction of a sea-level canal.

Mr. Amado cited, among other factors, the tendency to use larger ships and the age of the current canal. The ambassador recommended a joint committee be set up to study the issue.

In his reply to Mr. Amado, Mr. Carter said the United States "is prepared to discuss with Panama and other interested nations the requirements for an updated and thorough study of this matter."

Ottawa Newspaper Folds

OTTAWA, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Reporters and editors at the Ottawa Journal were told shortly before midnight yesterday that the daily newspaper was shutting its doors with the publication of today's edition.



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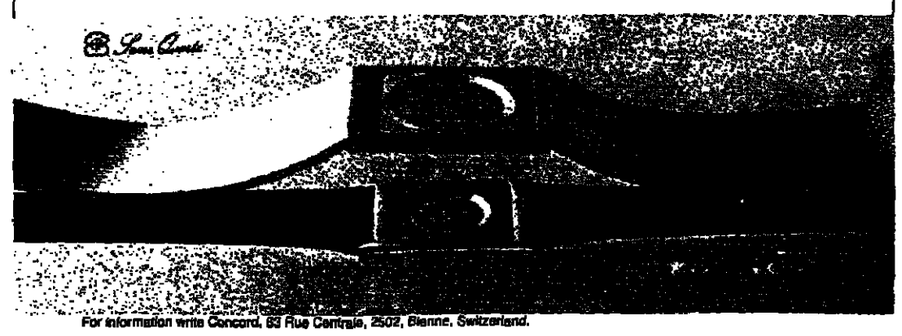

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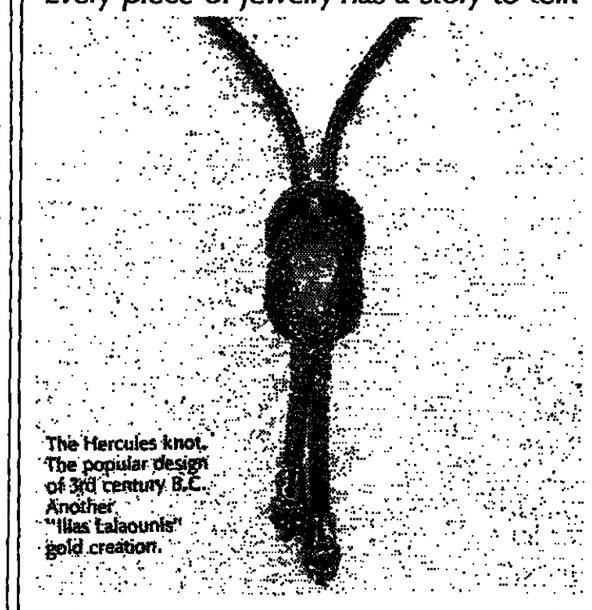

The Hercules knot. The popular design of 3rd century B.C. Another "Ilias Lalaounis" gold creation.

ilias LALAoUNIS

PARIS - 364, RUE ST-HONORE (PLACE VENDOME)
GENEVA - "BON GENIE", ZURICH - "GRIEDER"
ATHENS -6, PANEPISTIMIOU AVENUE
HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE & ATHENS HILTON
MYCONOS, CORFU, RHODES
NEW YORK - 4 WEST 57TH STREET & FIFTH AVENUE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Thursday, August 28, 1980

Funds for the Third World

In a recent issue of the New Yorker magazine, a cartoon depicted a group of hairy prehistoric-looking characters gathered around an animal carcass that had been picked clean. The caption said: "This meeting was called in order to discuss the meat. It has been pointed out that there is no more meat. A motion has been made to fight over the bones." That is the situation in some parts of the world. Sub-Saharan Africa, for example. But many if not most of the world's hungry — one in six, according to a recent World Bank report — lack the strength to do even that. Not that there was ever much meat for them to fight over. Cassava rootstocks are more like it. In the best of times those people get too little protein and other foods necessary tc healthy life.

The world's hungry are the most poignant case of widespread suffering on a planet that has both the wealth and the means to eliminate it. The bureaucratic language of the New Yorker cartoon heightens the irony. That is the language with which hunger is drained of its emotional content and by which the starving are reduced to statistics. There has, of course, always been famine in the underdeveloped world, and there has never been enough aid from the developed world to get rid of it.

Now, however, there is an unprecedented amount of capital available to provide relief. Tens of billions of dollars that cannot be absorbed by the rapidly growing but still relatively small and primitive economies of the Arab oil-producing states are sloshing around in search of a sponge.

In an important speech Monday to a special United Nations session on economic problems, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie recommended that a new fund be established to promote the search for oil and other energy sources in the Third World. A day earlier, World Bank president Robert McNamara proposed a five-year, $25-billion lending program to do the same thing. It is no surprise where they both think the money should come from.

And it's a natural. Third World governments will probably find Arab investment marginally more attractive than that of U.S. multinationals, and the discovery of oil will reduce debts and offer better prospects for debt-free future growth faster than any other kind of investment. For the Arabs, it is an opportunity to participate in the business they know, strengthen their ties with countries that have grown to dislike and distrust them because they have failed to provide much help to the poor despite their wealth, and push farther ahead into the next century the day their own wells go dry.

Poor oil-importing countries are so far in debt now, because of the fivefold increase in real oil prices since 1972, that only continued aid and trade on favorable terms with the industrialized countries can keep the starvation rate from increasing. But over the longer term, major structural changes will be required; and rapid development of energy sources, whether hydrocarbons such as oil and coal or solar and hydroelectric power, will do more to improve Third World prospects for future economic health than approaches such as commodity cartels, which will encourage protectionism and increase world inflation to the ultimate detriment of the poor nations.

If the Third World's economies are to continue to grow, which is clearly desirable to everyone, the McNamara report and Secretary Muskie's words should get a careful reading in capitals such as Riyadh, Kuwait and Baghdad.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Carter's Good News on Oil

Oil imports into the United States this summer have been running one-fourth below last summer's level — an astonishing decline in so short a time. Part of it is due to the recession. Part is due to the end of the frantic stockpiling and tank-filling that went on after the spring shortages last year. Part of the decline — a small part — is due to a slight increase in American oil production. But most of it is the result of conservation, enforced by higher prices.

That's good. It means that the trends in oil consumption and imports will continue downward, because prices will certainly keep rising. It's not only that drivers are using less gasoline. In the first seven months of this year, consumption of home heating oil fell even faster than gasoline. A lot of homeowners switched to natural gas. A lot more simply kept their houses a little cooler, and perhaps caulked their windows.

The savings in industrial fuel have been especially striking. After the 1973-74 Arab embargo, and the first round of price increases, industrial fuel demand dropped sharply. At the time, some authorities on the subject felt that the swing to conservation couldn't last. They said that the first steps were always the easy ones — wrapping pipes, turning off lights — and couldn't be repeated. But there were engineers who argued that in fact the really impressive savings would come in the longer run as companies began replacing their capital equipment with new machines designed for an era of very expensive energy. That turns out to be right. In U.S. industry there has been a steady drop in the ratio of energy input to productive output.

American imports have now sunk close to the rate at the trough of the last recession in 1975, when there were some 20 million fewer cars and trucks on the highways and industrial production was 25 percent lower than it is now. But in the recovery from the last recession, the price controls on oil kept it relatively cheap, and the country used far too much of it. Imports shot up, putting enormous pressure on the entire world market. When the Iranian revolution shut down one important source of supply, the price took off again.

As it comes out of the present recession next year, the United States will have an opportunity to do the reverse. It can restrain prices by continuing to cut down the volume of oil that it imports. The American economy is turning out to be far more resilient, far more flexible and far more responsive to price changes than almost anyone thought possible five years ago. Decontrolling oil prices will stand as President Carter's most important and most courageous contribution, over the past four years, to energy policy and future economic stability.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

On the Crisis in Poland

As for military intervention by the Red Army in Poland, there are more reasons now than ever before in similar circumstances why the Kremlin would make this a last resort in defense of its sway at home and abroad. Poland has an awesome reputation when aroused. One Afghanistan at a time is enough. In addition, Russia's economic viability and its scheme for the "Finlandization" of the West depend on the maintenance of "detente." In this connection she has great plans for a "European disarmament conference" at the Helsinki human rights review in Madrid in a few weeks' time.

Intervention in Poland would forfeit all this and create a dangerous political situation in Russia itself.

— From The Daily Telegraph (London).

If there were any obvious potential leader more liberal than Gierek and as acceptable to the Soviet Union, then the strikers would have been clamoring for him long since. The truth of the matter is that there is not. The strikers have to live with Mr. Gierek, or someone very like him, just as Gierek has to live (or die) with the strikers. In context, the "inter-factory committees" (or soviets, as we prefer to call them) are absolutely right. The I's must be dotted and the T's crossed on any agreement with the government. There must be no way in which the authorities, in six months' time, under whatever appalling pressure from the Kremlin, water down concessions as happened in 1956, 1970 and 1976.

But, once the small print is sorted out, the strike leaders and the Communist establishment would be well advised to ponder the immensity of the achievements of the past week. No Communist country has ever before allowed the emergence of free trade unions. If they are permitted to grow and evolve, then Poland will have the historic opportunity to demonstrate that the phrase "workers' democracy" can be more than a black joke. And that is an historical achievement well worth a few hundred millions added to the national debt."

— From The Guardian (London).

So far the courageous Poles have made all the running alone. Western leaders have stood silent on the sidelines. Isn't it time for democratic governments to voice their support for this struggle for freedom?

The West has nothing to lose and much to gain if the Polish strikers can win permanent concessions.

— From The Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 28, 1905

PARIS — The Matin has cabled John D. Rockefeller in Cleveland: "A question of money threatens again to unchain the scourge of war, with redoubled violence. Mr. Roosevelt has made noble and heroic efforts to end the struggle between the two nations whose population is one-seventh that of the whole globe. His initiative honors America. The Matin applies to the richest citizen of the world: Do you not think that by undertaking the payment of the indemnity claimed by Japan you would give a sublime climax to the grand and generous enterprises you have already undertaken?"

Fifty Years Ago

August 28, 1930

SHANGHAI — Nationalist airplanes bombarded the northern rebel stronghold of Peiping today, inflicting some damage in business districts and creating panic among the inhabitants. The legation quarter was flown over by the machines, but no bombs were dropped there. Peiping had no casualties in wounded. Nationalist troops, following up their success in capturing Tsinan, recently wrested from rebel hands, today took Tian, with 3,000 prisoners and 300 machine guns falling into their hands. This victory only sped the evacuation by officials and their families of Tientsin, which is the chief Nationalist objective.

Tough Poles in Search of a Compromise

By Flora Lewis

PALMA DE MALLORCA — There is a special poignancy hearing the news from Poland on this quiet, sun-soothed Spanish island. Spain is one of the few countries to have shed a dictatorship peacefully, to take on the exhilarating tribulations of democracy without violent upheaval.

Nobody is preaching from this opposite end of Europe, but there are some parallels to be drawn. The main one is the lesson of a tragic history. People do remember the price of excess and become responsible, demanding what they need and refusing the provocation of utopian extremes.

Like Poland, Spain has changed profoundly in a couple of generations, achieving a solid base of literacy and modern competence, a Catholic hierarchy that sustains faith and national identity without oppressing. But unlike Poland, Spain found an encouraging international climate when its moment came to make the difficult transition. There are a lot worse things than moving toward the exercise of freedom, but none are harder to manage.

The special problem of Poland, as Communist leader Edward Gierek put it in the customary euphemism, is its "raison d'etat" — in plain English, its neighborhood. There is no way around that. The Soviet Union, on the east, hasn't changed. Germany indeed has changed from the vengeful, expansionist power of half a century ago, but the German state which borders Poland now is a Soviet dependency.

Nonetheless, if political geography remains unmovable, a chapter in Poland's long, painful story is coming to an end. There is no more illusion or pretense about the failure of the regime. Everybody knows it hasn't worked.

New Question

The stock of gimmicky attempts to patch up the mismanaged economy, including a crash investment program that ran up a staggering $20 billion in debts to the West, has been depleted. There is no more question that important reforms are inescapable.

But the new, agonizing question is whether Gierek can produce a compromise that will not only calm the angry workers but give them enough confidence to buckle down and get the economy moving at last, without ceding so much that Moscow is provoked to intervene.

There are hardliners in the Polish party who are as rigidly orthodox as the Russian leadership, and who can be expected to flaunt a Soviet threat in an attempt to block reforms that can only work by cutting into their own ham-handed power. Gierek has pushed some of the worst of them out of the Politburo, the first sign that he now does seek a compromise, and it may be presumed that Moscow does not object, providing he can bring it off. But hardliners are there to bounce back if he fails.

Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968 indicated the outer limits of Russian tolerance for diversity and experiment in the Soviet bloc. The Red Army moved when Budapest tried to leave the Warsaw Pact and proclaim neutrality. It moved again when Prague tried to share the power of the single ruling party. Jiri Hajek, who was Czechoslovak foreign minister in 1968 and is now a dissident, told me last month that the real reason for Soviet intervention in Prague was precisely Moscow's fear that the Communists were losing their monopoly of control and privilege.

Still, the stakes are so high in Poland that the Russians and Gierek's own Communists are obliged to leave him some room for maneuver. One intriguing sign is that the French Communist Party, lately almost an echo box for Moscow, has declared that "unions should be independent of both parties and the state," in effect an endorsement of the Polish workers' key demand.

Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor who happens to be vacationing in Mallorca, defined the alternatives very bluntly. He is a democratic Socialist, well-versed in Marxism, and deeply sensitive to East-West strains.

'End of Communism'

If there is no acceptable compromise, Kreisky said, the only way the Polish workers' movement can be put down is by the Soviet Army. And that would be "the definitive, historical end of Communism as an ideology in Europe and in industrialized nations."

An elementary principle of Marxism, he pointed out, is that only social movements can provoke real change. Purely intellectual movements "do not have their own dynamic." The Poles have shown that "a strike is a strike, even in Communist dictatorships. They have gained class consciousness and are willing to fight for their interests."

But if liberalization is achieved and the Poles improve their system, Kreisky said, "I don't see how it could be stopped in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany. It would spread like wildfire." In the longer run, the Soviet system could be affected, as other empires were when colonies turned fractious.

Either way, Poland is at a historic crossroads. The direction it takes is sure to have broad and long impact on much of the world. It is an advantage that the people of Poland, who once again bear the brunt of fateful decision, have developed a sense of history and maturity through their centuries of suffering. Gaining experience *hurts, but it is* the way to the wisdom of stubborn, tough-minded moderation.

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France and the U.S. Connection

By Adalbert de Segonzac

PARIS — The United States has relinquished its leadership of the Atlantic alliance, and thus its predominant role in the world has declined. It suffers from inept and incoherent government, and there is little hope that it will regain its former dynamism in the years ahead.

That, at the risk of generalization, sums up the French view of America as another race for the White House gathers momentum. It may be exaggerated, since distance inevitably distorts observations. But it largely explains the impulse behind President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's decision to steer France toward the autonomous position that has strained its relationship with the Carter administration.

Giscard had a different policy in mind when he took office six years ago. His intention then was to deviate from the independent approach pursued by de Gaulle, and align France more closely with the United States. But he gradually shifted direction as he, like much of the French population, concluded that France could not link its fate to an American ally that was becoming increasingly weak and indecisive. Giscard turned to West Germany to create a bond that would make Europe more assertive and less dependent on the United States.

This does not mean, of course, that either France's rulers or the French public disregard the still huge power of the United States. From a long-range perspective, however, they sense that American influence is waning — not only because of the growing Soviet challenge, but also because other new forces are emerging, like the Middle East countries whose oil gives them leverage over the West.

On the one hand, the French are dismayed by the downward slide of the U.S. economy as reflected in its trade deficit, the fall in the value of the dollar, the drop in U.S. productivity, and other such indicators. Somehow, it seems from here, the magnificent American industrial machine is stumbling.

This concern about America's economic future is basically motivated by self-interest. For a prolonged recession in the United States would have serious repercussions here, since America is a major market for French exports.

French worries about the U.S. economy are matched, meanwhile, by the perception that America squandered its military strength in Vietnam and has since become inferior to the Soviet Union. As a result, France's own security is now more vulnerable.

War Specter

There is no doubt here that the United States, with its enormous resources, has the capacity to catch up with the Russians and even outstrip them. But until that happens within the next few years, the Kremlin may be tempted to impose its will, even if it should spark a war in the process.

To a significant extent, the French blame Carter for failing to preserve the pre-eminent status of the United States. In their opinion, he never fully grasped the importance of America's key responsibility in the Atlantic partnership. And his moralistic rhetoric baffles the French, who are accustomed to realism in their politicians.

Giscard has been particularly upset by Carter's erratic conduct, as mirrored in his dramatic swing to a tough posture toward the Russians after their invasion of Afghanistan. This suggests that he could switch back as unpredictably to making a deal with Moscow without consulting the Europeans.

Ronald Reagan does not appear to be more reliable. The fear here is that, should he make it to the White House, he may be swayed by his hawkish advisers to build a "fortress America" that would increase the danger of a nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

In their yearning for a strong American president, the French still recall Richard Nixon with nostalgic affection and respect, thereby underlining the degree to which they have never understood the Watergate episode.

Above all, the French are afraid that the two principal U.S. candidates will outdo each other during the current election campaign in their determination to scuttle detente, which France regards as vital.

For one thing, the French are reluctant to curb their trade with the Soviet Union, which is crucial to their economy. In addition, they see a continued dialogue with the Soviet Union as a deterrent to a resumption of cold war tensions that might explode in a devastating nuclear conflict.

They are especially apprehensive that Washington and Moscow may come to blows in a peripheral area like the Gulf, and drag Europe into a disastrous confontation in the process. That prospect prompts the French to criticize U.S. strategy in the Middle East.

In part, the French think, the United States has adopted a belligerent posture on the Gulf because, having been unable to shape an effective energy policy, it is prepared to resort to force in the region to assure its oil flow. At the same time, it is believed here, the Camp David agreements have hit a dead end, and peace in the Middle East can only be achieved by an accord that recognizes both Israel's right to exist and the Palestinian claim to a homeland.

Ideally, the French would like to reconstruct the Atlantic alliance as a partnership of equals, with the Europeans sharing power rather than remaining subordinate to the United States, as in the past.

But first, America must revitalize itself, so that it regains the prestige and confidence that once inspired its allies — who, after all, realize that they cannot survive without a close trans-Atlantic connection.

Adalbert de Segonzac is a former Washington correspondent for France-Soir.

Campaign Blunders In August

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan, who knows that Jimmy Carter's campaign consists almost entirely of charges that he is bellicose, antiquated and has managed in one week to praise American involvement in the Vietnam war, voice skepticism about the theory of evolution, and use China to dramatize a ticklish problem of diplomatic recognition: Would he — could he — should he establish normalized relations with his running mate?

Reagan said, correctly, that our cause in Vietnam was noble. But that subject, like evolution, is large enough to deserve more than brief, off-the-cuff ventilation.

Our cause was the defense of a small ally from aggression; an attempt to prevent horrors that have, in fact, followed our failure. Reagan understands that large events cast shadows forward, and that a reassertion of U.S. strength depends, in part, on Americans rejecting the shame they have been told to feel about Vietnam — an undertaking that was, in the words of Eugene Rostow, legally, morally and strategically "identical with the Korean War."

Regarding Taiwan, Reagan's explication was careless, but his instinct is sound, which is more than can be said for the president. Reagan understands that Carter has acted as though Peking was doing us a favor by accepting normalized relations, a favor for which we should pay much and ask nothing. Such relations are at least as important to Peking as they are to us, so Peking can jolly well pay the price of tolerating decent relations between the United States and an old ally. Instead, Carter allowed Peking to dictate terms that made the United States party to a range of niggling humiliations of Taiwan.

Manipulation

Regarding Vietnam and Taiwan, Reagan has a better case than he has taken care to make. And he has at least been more concerned with honor than politics. The reverse is true of Carter's campaign.

Many Americans, schooled in cynicism by Carter's manipulation and exploitation of the Iran tragedy and other foreign and military matters for political gain, expect "October surprises" — foreign policy adventures timed to influence the election. Certainly Carter's August surprises were remarkably reckless.

His revised nuclear targeting strategy surprised Republicans. It plagiarizes the Republican platform and concedes Reagan's point about the vulnerability of our land-based deterrent. It surprised the secretary of state, who would have liked to have his oar in the policy-making process. It surprised the Russians, who know Carter is not taking the procurement and other measures necessary to make this new "policy" more than a campaign maneuver.

Carter surprised anyone who knows the record when he said that "instead" of building the B-1 bomber, he decided to "accelerate" development of air-launched Cruise missiles. The truth is that after he killed the B-1, he continued to retard the ALCM program, and has delayed it at least two years.

Invisible Aircraft

Now the administration has leaked and wildly misrepresented information about some of the most close-kept military secrets since the Manhattan Project. (Some civilians working on the "invisible" aircraft technologies have had to agree to let the government tap their phones.) Yet these new programs, some of which may enable aircraft to "absorb" or otherwise elude radar, are not new. Carter did not start them, and their fruits are not imminent. But considerations of truth and national security must bow to the demands of the Carter campaign.

The useful life of any weapon is a function of the enemy's speed in devising countermeasures. In its desperation to blur its record by advertising hypothetical weapons, the administration may have shortened the useful life of weapons utilizing the so-called stealth technologies.

Had Carter not killed the B-1, there would now be operational squadrons of B-1s. Because he killed it, the United States can have nothing comparable until the 1990s. The administration may have contrived to give the impression that it has plans to utilize "stealth" technologies for an aircraft that will fill the gap of vulnerability created by its B-1 decision. It does not.

In the words of Defense Secretary Harold Brown, stealth technology (for a hypothetical aircraft that probably will never exist if Carter is re-elected) "alters the military balance." It is exquisitely right that the Carter administration, which has killed or delayed every strategic program it inherited, and has initiated none, now brags about invisible aircraft.

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Letters

The Question

Women everywhere must be touched to learn that the late Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court refused his pass to the mountain hideaway unless there was a pass also reserved for Mrs. Warren. Indeed, "Who Shall Be Saved?" (IHT, Aug 15.)

Perhaps Earl Warren had understood what the late Norman Thomas meant when he said, "The third world war will be the first war in history in which the living will envy the dead."

Who wants to survive a holocaust such as John Hersey described in "Hiroshima"? No, there is one question facing the people of the world today: How can we *prevent* World War III? In facing and answering that question we will be able at the same time to understand how to maintain and extend freedom, reverence for life, and economic justice.

Dr. HELEN E. HUGHES.

The Hague.

Latin Neighbors

Your recent editorials attacking Argentina as the culprit in the recent military coup in Bolivia, although appalling, are not surprising. Indeed, a deliberate campaign is being waged with vengeance against Argentina, now that the prospect of establishing a State Department-style "democracy" there and in neighboring countries is more and more remote.

How fortunate Argentina and its neighbors are to have escaped the fate of Nicaragua with its U.S.-backed Sandinista clique, and that of San Salvador now bathing in blood, fighting for dear life a Cuban-organized armed insurrection. It could be that the people of Bolivia may one day realize that the present repression saved it from a far worse fate.

CARLOS ROMERO GORDON.

Paris.

A Vote for Strauss

John Dornberg's article (IHT, July 24) on the "muddy West German campaign" was in fact one more attempt to discredit an outstanding champion of liberty, Franz Josef Strauss. Because of his lifelong battle against the cancer of Communism, Mr. Strauss has been the the target of vicious plots to discredit and destroy him politically. After continually turning the other cheek, this proud Bavarian came out fighting.

In short, Mr. Strauss is a beacon of hope on the frontier of freedom. He publicly exposed the Brandt-Schmidt "Ostpolitik" as the "Finlandization" of Germany. The Free State of Bavaria is not buying it. Hopefully, the rest of the German states will follow suit and vote against the party of Schmidt.

To vote for Strauss will take courage. The courage to stand up to the threats and rhetoric of the Warsaw Pact countries. I can think of no better leader to stand up to those threats than Mr. Strauss. A man the Communists both hate and fear.

KENNETH J. POTTS.

Nuremberg.

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United Press International

President-elect Chun Doo Hwan receiving notification of his election from top officials in Seoul.

Gen. Chun Elected President of New Regime

Seoul Is Seen as Less Responsive to U.S.

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Aug. 27 (WP) — Gen. Chun Doo Hwan was elected president today, bringing to power a South Korean government less responsive to U.S. influence and pressure than any of its predecessors, in the view of observers here.

Foreign diplomats and Korean officials sympathetic to Gen. Chun observe that he has shrugged off several attempts at U.S. pressure since he began his rise to power eight months ago and believe he will continue to do so.

They agree that the Carter administration has little leverage with the interim government in either of the two major issues over which the State Department has recently expressed concern. These are the trial and sentencing of opposition leader Kim Dae Jung and the course of political change aimed toward creating a new constitution and holding elections.

The general, as expected, was elected president unanimously and without opposition this morning by the National Conference for Unification, an electoral body created by his predecessor, Park Chung Hee. Of the 2,525 votes cast, all were for Gen. Chun except one ruled invalid. He is expected to govern as an interim president until new elections are held sometime late this year or early in 1981, when he is considered likely to seek a regular term.

The United States has had broad influence in South Korea since the Korean War ended in 1953, based on its guarantee to support the country in the case of invasion and on economic assistance that largely supported South Korea in the days before economic progress made it more self-sufficient.

The United States still bases nearly 40,000 troops in South Korea and is committed to using them against aggression from the North. In the past, the troop presence has been an unofficial source of leverage for the United States in dealing with the South Korean government: Many believe that the late President Park toned down political repression on occasion out of fear that it might trigger an anti-Korean mood in the United States and result in a troop withdrawal.

That unstated pressure has been considerably lessened by the Carter administration's decision not to follow through on his campaign promise of a troop withdrawal. That was underscored recently when President Carter told The Boston Globe that he now feels a pullout "might destabilize that whole region of Asia and have deleterious effects for us ...."

One government official who reflects Gen. Chun's views observed this week that it is now recognized that U.S. troops are here not merely representing American "altruism" but because of American self-interest. The new leadership, he said bluntly, would resist U.S. attempts to use the military presence as a device for intervening in South Korean affairs.

"Using the troops to tell us what to do would not be a proper thing to do," he said. The government will handle domestic affairs, including the cases of anti-Chun dissidents, "in our own way," he said, adding, "you [Americans] should leave the troops here and not comment on our domestic ways."

Gen. Chun first showed his disdain for U.S. leadership when, during the coup inside the military last Dec. 12, he ordered Korean troops moved to support him in Seoul in defiance of rules governing the joint command of forces here.

U.S. officials recently have warned the government of its concern over the conduct and outcome of the trial of Kim Dae Jung, who was arrested and charged with plotting sedition in the May military crackdown. Gen. Chun's reply, if any, has not been made public although it is understood that there has been no assurance given that Mr. Kim will not receive the death penalty.

If the military tribunal orders the death penalty, Gen. Chun would be in a position to commute the sentence to life imprisonment, and there has been speculation that Mr. Kim's fate is a matter the government may try to use as leverage in dealing with the United States.

Many Cambodian Refugees Have Returned to Villages

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Aug. 27 (WP) — With almost no publicity, huge numbers of Cambodian refugees have returned home in the past year from camps on the Thai border and in Vietnam and Laos.

Some have made the journey voluntarily, attracted by reports of improving food supplies and security. Others have moved only with the prodding of soldiers.

They number about 300,000, according to the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, including 35,000 brought back, apparently forcibly, by Vietnamese troops who briefly occupied two refugee settlements on the Thai border in June.

Representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, meanwhile, have visited Phnom Penh repeatedly this year to discuss assistance to civilians who have reached their native villages, aid sources said.

This homeward traffic has not, however, created optimism in Bangkok that the refugee problem will eventually fade away. Almost 200,000 Cambodians remain in camps well inside Thailand and Vietnam, most of them apparently determined to hold out for resettlement in third countries, particularly in the United States.

Figure Questioned

For months refugee workers have been aware of a steady flow of Cambodians back into the interior. However, Phnom Penh's figure of 300,000, quoted in talks with aid officials, is questioned by some Western diplomats here. It may have been inflated to secure more UN aid, it is argued, or to create the impression of a vote of confidence for the diplomatically isolated government, installed by a Vietnamese invasion force 20 months ago.

By Phnom Penh's count, about 160,000 of the returnees came from the Thai border. This apparently refers to former residents of camps located in disputed territory north of the Thai town of Aranyaprathet and controlled by rightist Khmer Serei guerrillas.

These unofficial settlements were founded last year as thousands of Cambodians brought whatever gold they had to the Thai border to trade for food and other goods. the population there probably peaked early this year at something under a quarter of a million.

But with gun battles between rival guerrillas erupting frequently inside the camps and with food conditions slowly improving in western Cambodia, many families seem to have made the decision to pack up and walk back down the jungle trails toward home.

In many villages, the Heng Samrin authorities created "reception committees" to screen out agents of the deposed Khmer Rouge government or the Khmer Serei. However, most persons were reported to have passed the test with little problem.

Brief Incursion

In June, Vietnamese forces occupied two Khmer Serei-controlled border camps as part of their brief incursion into Thailand. Officials in Phnom Penh have said that 35,000 persons were led away from the camps and concentrated south of the district town of Sisophon in western Cambodia.

A special screening group directed by Cabinet ministers cleared most of the persons within a few days to return to their home villages. However, about 100 men were still detained weeks later, apparently on suspicion of involvement with the Khmer Serei.

The return from the border camps has proceeded independently of Thai government programs to send back volunteers among the 150,000 Cambodians living in UN-financed "holding centers" well inside Thailand.

Some 9,000 persons went back to Cambodia before the program ended in June. Most were Khmer Rouge loyalists. Re-entering Cambodia at points controlled by Pol Pot's guerrillas, many doubtless took up arms against the Vietnamese.

Refugee workers see little chance that the majority of the 150,000 people in the holding centers would ever return to Cambodia if given a free choice. Highly educated or with experience in government or business, many hope to reach the United States or Europe.

But with third countries having quotas for only a fraction of that number, officials in Bangkok fear Thailand will be saddled with camps full of refugees indefinitely unless they are forcibly sent home.

Last year Vietnam faced a similar problem. In the years before the Khmer Rouge regime was overthrown, close to 150,000 Cambodians had crossed into Vietnam and taken shelter in temple compounds, provincial towns and special camps in the southern provinces.

Some were genuine refugees, fleeing Pol Pot's purges and social regimentation. But as many as half were villagers rounded up by Vietnamese Army units making limited forays into Cambodia before the all-out invasion of December, 1978.

Hanoi seems to have decided it needed a larger pool of Cambodians from which to recruit a civil service and army for Heng Samrin. Then, as Vietnamese forces routed the Khmer Rouge in province after province, the new Cambodian administrators followed close behind to begin their duties.

However, about 150,000 Cambodians remained behind in Vietnam. But between June and October last year, 115,000 of them recrossed the border to settle in Svay Rieng or Prey Veng provinces, where most had come from originally.

Siberian Woodlands Becoming Stocked With Voluntary Exiles

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Young people who cannot find a place for themselves in Soviet society are causing trouble in the Siberian forests, the newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Industria says. Known as "former intellectual persons," they have been blamed for forest fires, farm thefts and game poaching.

"Police officials concede they are posing quite a problem, and they can't figure out how to cope with it," the newspaper said. So many of the vagabonds are living in caves and earth pits along the banks of the Bolshaya Ona River that the area has become known as Bichigorsk, or Hippietown.

The newspaper's correspondent said he spoke with one of them, a trained geologist named Vladimir Obvintsev, who served a jail term for killing a friend in a drunken brawl. "He made his home in the forest, showing up in town three or four times a year to get drunk," the newspaper said.

Living on berries, nuts and fish, the former intellectuals sometimes run into travelers "who would willingly offer them meals and refreshment in exchange for tales of woe," the newspaper said.

It cited "hair-raising cases when they set the forests on fire, fought each other with knives and kept firearms without official license."

Indifference to the problem results in labor shortages, alcoholism and damage to the environment, the newspaper said. "We have to handle such cases very frequently," Judge T. Kuznetskova was quoted as having said. "Last year alone we brought 20 criminal charges of vagrancy and parasitism."

As is frequently the case in Soviet reporting on social problems, there was no estimate of the number of dropouts nationwide.

Drive Renewed After Lull

Zia Hopes to Turn Pakistan Into a Model Islamic State

By Tyler Marshall

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (LAT) — After a year's lull, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has renewed his drive to turn Pakistan into the most fundamentalist Islamic society of the Moslem world.

If Gen. Zia gets his way, Pakistan's legal, political, economic and educational systems will be far more deeply rooted in the 1,400-year-old teachings of the Koran than even Iran or Saudi Arabia.

The latest step came late last week when a two-day convention here of Moslem religious scholars drew up a sweeping 15-point charter to speed implementation of an Islamic lifestyle. Gen. Zia personally presided over the convention.

The document included a clause calling for drastic overhaul of the educational curriculum, establishment of separate universities for women, formation of an Islamic committee to reform radio and television programming and acceleration of change in Pakistan's legal system — which is anchored in the common law of its former British rulers — to the law of Islam.

Government employees will be evaluated on their degree of conformity to Islamic ideals, and those with high religious and ehtical values will be given senior posts.

Power to Scholars

But the most far-reaching development to come out of the convention was the new power given to Pakistan's community of religious scholars, known as the ulema. With Gen. Zia's firm approval, these scholars won representation in important provincial legislative bodies, and were given major responsibilities in the task of reshaping Pakistan's educational and judicial systems.

His desire to push Pakistan toward a model Islamic state is fueled in part by a deep belief in the strength of Islam. He also has been profoundly influenced by the wave of resurgent Islamic fundamentalism that has swept out of the Middle East in recent years.

After four constitutions, a civil war in which half the country was lost and the repeated failure of the British-style parliamentary democracy — Gen. Zia is Pakistan's third military ruler in its 33 years of independence — the nation's leaders are convinced that radical changes are necessary.

Gen. Zia took his first step early last year when he introduced Islamic courts, called shariat benches, as parallel institutions to the country's existing legal system. These courts enabled Pakistanis to challenge existing laws as non-Islamic.

Koranic Punishments

He also announced changes in primary textbook material, elimination of English-language instruction and introduction of severe Koranic punishments for Islam's most serious crimes. Thieves, for example, would lose their right hand. An adulteress would be stoned to death.

Soon afterward he became distracted by other matters. Backlash following the execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister whom he deposed in a bloodless coup three years ago; preparation for and eventual cancellation of oft-promised elections, and then the Soviet invasion of neighboring Afghanistan all took precedence. Now with a surprisingly buoyant economy and the Russians bogged down in Afghanistan, Gen. Zia has taken up his mission of leading his country along the Islamic path.

Some serious differences have arisen over which Islamic path to follow.

Like Christianity, Islam is not a monolith but a conglomeration of sects. Attempts to define in concrete terms the shape of age-old Islamic abstractions have heightened tensions.

Gen. Zia's arbitrary deduction of a 2.5-percent Islamic wealth tax from all fixed-deposit bank accounts in late June generated about $90 million for redistribution to the nation's poor but enraged Pakistan's minority Shia Moslems. Shias, who make up an estimated 15 percent of Pakistan's 75 million people, believe that their wealth tax should be collected voluntarily, and only for distribution within their own communities.

Endless Concessions

A subsequent Shia gathering in Islamabad early last month resulted in protests that left six dead. Gen. Zia managed to defuse the tensions by promising to come up with special concesssions. Some observers believe that he could be forced into an endless series of such concessions, which would eventually divide the country further.

"Many of the differences between groups are very minor, but religious leaders have historically been extremely rigid in protecting these differences," said Mohammed Afzal Cheema, who until last May headed Pakistan's Council of Islamic Ideology.

In addition to arguments over which Islamic path is the true one, major problems are expected when Gen. Zia tries to impose ancient Koranic tenets on 20th-century institutions.

For example, the concept of interst-free banking currently under study will dramatically alter the role of lending institutions and probably will discourage personal savings. On industrial loans, a bank will no longer offer money for interest but instead purchase an equity stake in the company. The bank's return will be directly linked to the company's performance.

Personal savings will also be tied to specific investments, with the return pegged to the success of the venture. In this role, banks operate as de facto stockbrokers.

There also is serious concern about the conflicts between the law of Islam and Pakistan's Western-style legal system. One recent case brought before an Islamic court challenged the country's 1973 constituton as opposed to Islam because it is based on universal suffrage. The Koran sets down strict limitations on voting rights.

North Denounces Carter

TOKYO, Aug. 27 (UPI) — North Korea denounced President Carter today, accusing him of encouraging Gen. Chun to seize power and set up a "fascist regime" in South Korea.

The attack was made in the party newspaper, Rodon Sinmun, and then broadcast.

"No matter how hard Carter may try to mislead public opinion, he can never conceal the heinous color of U.S. imperialism as the backstage wire-puller and instigator of traitor Chun Doo Hwan in his high treason," the paper said.

"U.S. imperialism has encouraged traitor Chun Doo Hwan in his fascist repressive rule and brigandish seizure of power by resorting to crafty double-dealing tactics."

Uganda Military Pledges to Hand Reins to Civilians

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 27 (UPI) — The six-man Military Commission that has ruled Uganda since it took power from President Godfrey Binaisa in May will step down after Uganda's general election, scheduled for Sept. 30, commission Chairman Paulo Muwanga said yesterday.

The results of the elections, the first nationwide voting in Uganda for 18 years, will be announced by the recently appointed electoral commission. "Then we shall shake hands with the new government and wish them good luck," Mr. Muwanga, a civilian, told a news conference.

He said the five-man electoral commission was meeting regularly with representatives of the four main political parties. Approaches had been made to the British government, the Commonwealth secretariat and to other countries to help with the printing of election literature and ballots.

He indicated the elections might be delayed but ruled out the possibility they would be canceled altogether.

Asked about violence in Uganda, Mr. Muwanga said the police and army were now taking "firm steps to deal with lawless elements" and that newly trained army officers who had just return from Tanzania now formed the backbone of the army.

Storm Lashes Shanghai

PEKING, Aug. 27 (UPI) — A severe storm lashed Shanghai causing casualties and serious damage to crops and property, official reports said today. At least two persons were killed and nine seriously injured in the storm on Monday, the reports said.

Code Experts See U.S. Intrusion

Researchers Fear Government Unit Seeks Monopoly

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (NYT) — The National Science Foundation, in collaboration with the National Security Agency, has delayed funding for part of an academic research project in cryptography — a move that scientists fear is a step toward giving the secret intelligence agency control over advanced computer encoding research, whether military or civilian.

The intelligence agency said that it wanted to finance the particular research, and probably other such efforts, because of the national security implications of making and breaking codes. Many scientists viewed this latest development in the long simmering conflict between the agency and the scientific community as a potential infringement of academic freedom.

In more practical terms, scientists contended, the action raises the specter of military and intelligence intrusion in the increasingly sensitive matter of how to protect individual privacy and private business secrets, given the growing use of computers for storing, processing and transferring data.

If independent cryptographic research is not supported and its results disseminated, their argument goes, how can one be sure medical, tax, banking and other private information is encoded adequately to secure it from theft and unauthorized inspection.

Eventual Funding

The issue flared anew two weeks ago, when Leonard Adleman, a computer scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Southern California, learned that the National Science Foundation had passed his research proposal on to the National Security Agency, which then contacted him with a promise of eventual funding.

Mr. Adleman said in an interview yesterday that he was reluctant to work under the aegis of the security agency if it meant that the results would be classified secrets and never made available to the public.

Another scientist whose research is being considered for security agency support, Ronald Rivest of MIT, said that he would feel "more comfortable" working with the science foundation and, besides, MIT had a policy against faculty members doing classified research on campus.

"If this means that two agencies, not one, will be supporting this kind of research and scientists will have a free choice of which funding to receive," Mr. Rivest said, "then I'm not greatly concerned. But if NSF is abandoning research in this area, then I'm greatly concerned."

Vice Adm. Bobby Inman, director of the security agency, said that he understood the "instinctive objections" of many scientists to work for an intelligence operation and that he was attempting to develop a dialogue out of which some acceptable arrangements can come.

C-5A Changes a Waste, Proxmire Says

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP) — The U.S. Air Force may waste half or more of the $1.4 billion it plans to spend replacing the wings of its fleet of 81 trouble-ridden C-5A cargo transports, a congressional hearing has been told.

The Air Force and Lockheed could be exaggerating the seriousness of the wing problem to justify replacement rather than less costly repair, it was charged Monday by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

Under a recent contract, the Lockheed-Georgia subsidiary, which built the huge planes, will get $1.16 billion of the total outlay. "This is the biggest cost in history to correct a mistake," just as the original $2-billion cost overrun, discovered in 1968, was the largest in the history of defense procurement, Sen. Proxmire said.

As he described it, the mistake was Lockheed's 1965 decision to reduce each wing's weight by five tons. This helped Lockheed underbid rival Boeing for the job of supplying the Air Force with aircraft capable of carrying outsized loads.

Lockheed-Georgia President Robert Ormsby Jr. acknowledged before Sen. Proxmire's subcommittee on priorities and economy in government that the 10,000-pound weight reduction caused the problems that now are said to require replacement of the wings.

Under questioning, however, Mr. Ormsby denied emphatically that Lockheed had known when it decided to reduce the weight of the wings that replacement would be necessary. The company's sole objective was to reduce wing weight to the absolute minimum within the design requirements, he testified.

Profitable Mistake

When Mr. Ormsby estimated that the company will make a profit of $140 million on the contract, Sen. Proxmire remarked, "I think a lot of businessmen wish they could make mistakes" like Lockheed's.

The hearing's principal focus was on the assertion by the Air Force and Lockheed that a 30,000-hour wing life — the goal of the $1.4 billion program — is needed.

The Air Force estimates the current wing life of the C-5A at an inadequate 7,100 hours. But this figure is sharply questioned by hitherto secret portions of a three-volume report that were declassified and released under a Freedom of Information Act request by the National Taxpayers Union.

The report was done for the Air Force by Rand Corp., and its contents were described at the hearing by one of the authors, Paul Paris, an expert on wing cracks at Washington University in St. Louis.

The report said the 30,000-hour goal needs to be re-examined, because if it is excessive the service life might easily be extended to 12,000 or 15,000 hours, providing the opportunity for service to the end of the century.

Mr. Paris said the report raises the possibility that the C-5As, under the operational restraints, could reach the year 2000 without any significant modification.

But if the Air Force had not imposed severe restrictions on the C-5A to prevent it from being flown in accord with its design specifications, Mr. Paris said, it would have lasted fewer than 3,000 flight hours. For a major aircraft producer to miss the fatigue life of a wing by a factor of more than 10 is "absolutely incredible," he testified.

After getting the report, the Air Force, for reasons that Mr. Paris said seem self-evident, set up what it called a Structural Information Enhancement Program. He was the only member of the program's steering committee who was not a regular employe of the Air Force or Lockheed.

From the start, Mr. Paris testified, the tacit assumption was made that since the wing replacement was going to be done, other less-expensive options were not to be considered. "The fact, so clearly pointed out in the Rand study, that the 30,000-hour life had no rational basis and that invoking it precluded other options, was simply ignored," he said.

In a procedure that Mr. Paris termed dangerous and Sen. Proxmire said had the appearance of a conflict of interest, the investigators relied for data solely on Lockheed.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Moscow Expert Says U.S. Is Mistaken on Soviet War Strategy

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW (NYT) — A Soviet military expert has strongly denied the contention of some Western strategists that the Soviet Union contemplates fighting and winning a war using nuclear weapons on a limited basis.

In a rare interview, Lt. Gen. Mikhail Milshtein, director of the political-military section of the Institute of the United States and Canada, rejected such a view of current Soviet military thinking. He emphasized that he was expressing only his personal opinion, not the official point of view.

He said that if the reported new American nuclear targeting policy is meant to be a response to that interpretation of Soviet doctrine, then the interpretation is wrong. The latest American nuclear policy moves the emphasis from the bombing of Soviet cities to destruction of military targets.

Gen. Milshtein, who is retired from the Soviet Army, in which he served for 40 years, is a respected authority on Soviet military history and practice. He formerly headed the Department of Military Science at the Academy of the Soviet General Staff. The institute where he now works is a prestigious research component of the Soviet academic establishment.

Excerpts from the interview:

Q. General, does the Soviet military embrace a military doctrine that envisages fighting and winning a limited nuclear war?

A. The answer to your question should not be sought in rhetoric but in the actual state of the Soviet armed forces and in the statements of the political leadership of the country. If you turn to those statements, including key declarations by comrade Brezhnev in 1977 and 1978, you will see that they emphasize that our doctrine is defensive in character, that our doctrine does not envisage attack against another country or initiative in the use of nuclear weapons.

Q. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has said that the new American strategy was a response to growing evidence that the Soviet Union has adopted or is considering a nuclear warfighting and war-winning doctrine.

'Dubious Nature'

A. This statement, you must understand, is of a dubious nature, since it leads off with the issue of whether war can be fought and won and proceeds to the proposition that we in the Soviet Union think it can be. In reality, our doctrine is that we will never use nuclear weapons unless an aggressor uses them first.

We believe that nuclear war will bring no advantage to anyone and may even lead to the end of civilization. And the end of civilization can hardly be called victory.

Our doctrine regards nuclear weapons as something that must never be used. They are not an instrument for waging war in any rational sense. They are not weapons with which one can achieve foreign policy goals. But, of course, if we are forced to use them, in reply to their first use by an aggressor, we shall use them, with all their consequence, for the punishment of the aggressor.

Q. Would it be correct, then, to say this: that in your view it is not true that the Soviet military is geared to a doctrine of fighting and winning a limited nuclear war?

A. Yes, it would be correct to say that.

In a Different Light

Q. As you know, some Western experts cite the book "Military Strategy," by the late Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky, who served as chief of staff in the 1950s, as the charter of a Soviet nuclear war-winning doctrine.

A. Well, when you speak of Marshal Sokolovsky's book you must remember when it was written — in the 1950s, at the dawn of nuclear weaponry, when many problems were seen in a different light. To arrive at a correct evaluation of our doctrine today you must not rely on Sokolovsky's book but on those quite unambiguous Soviet documents and statements that have appeared in more recent years.

Q. Does that mean that Sokolovsky's book is obsolete and should no longer be regarded as fundamental?

A. I can only give you my opinion. I cannot say that Sokolovsky's book is obsolete in general. But some points in the book have certainly grown obsolete. Since then we have had important clarifying statements by the present chief of the general staff, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, by the present defense minister, Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, to say nothing of the statements of comrade Brezhnev.

We have had articles on Soviet military doctrine that explain our point of view in great detail. Yet these contemporary expressions of the Soviet viewpoint never seem to be quoted by your military writers — only Sokolovsky's book or other books that are certainly obsolete. The true views of the Soviet political leadership are distorted.

We, on the other hand, see contemporary statements by American experts that are extremely disturbing. Here, for instance, from an article entitled "Nuclear Strategy: Victory Is Possible," by Colin Gray, a leading research fellow of the Hudson Institute in the United States: "If American nuclear power is to support United States foreign policy objectives, the United States must possess the ability to wage nuclear war rationally."

Q. Do you think that kind of ability is achievable?

A. When it is added that "the United States should plan to defeat the Soviet Union and to do so at a cost that would not prohibit the United States' recovery," I would say that no, it is impossible.

If anyone thinks the United States can inflict irreparable losses on the Soviet Union and avoid such irreparable losses itself, he is under the deepest illusion.

Pinpoint Strikes

Q. Do you consider it possible for the United States to deliver pinpoint strikes at Soviet military targets with only limited effect on the civilian population?

A. Absolute fantasy. There will be plenty of what those exponents of limited nuclear war call collateral casualties. The missile silos, the airfields, the naval bases are not located in space. There are people around.

Q. Then is it unrealistic to expect the Soviet Union to retaliate only with pinpoint strikes at American military targets?

A. There are as yet no rules of behavior in a nuclear war.

Q. How do you evaluate the shift in American nuclear targeting policy?

A. Judging by what has been written and proclaimed in America, the United States has moved away from the concept of mutual assured destruction, the concept that both societies are capable of destroying each other and that nuclear war is therefore excluded as a rational option. This was the foundation for containing the danger of nuclear war since the 1960s. But in recent years some people in the United States came to believe that, as Henry Kissinger put it, the concept was one that turned nuclear weapons into political deadwood — they could not be used as a threat for achieving foreign policy goals.

Then along came technical innovations increasing the accuracy of American strategic offensive means, and this stimulated the reappraisal that had been going on in the depths of the Pentagon and the National Security Council.

Some people in the United States began to hope that by improving the accuracy of its strategic systems and building new missiles like the MX and Trident-2, the United States could somehow upset the present balance of forces in its favor, breaking the existing parity with the Soviet Union and finally achieving real superiority in strategic offensive forces.

Of course, this is an illusion; the Soviet Union will never permit parity to be upset. But nevertheless this encouraged thoughts that the new Minuteman warheads, the Trident submarine system, the projected MX missiles, and so on, could be used as instruments of threat short of mutual assured destruction, for foreign policy ends.

What is new now, it seems to me, is that the possibility of waging nuclear war has been accepted on the very highest levels of the American government. The acceptability of nuclear war. And the possibility of victory in such a war.

Erosion of a Concept

I recently read a book by Daniel Graham, the former head of the Pentagon's intelligence service, entitled "Shall America Be Defended?" in which he says that the collateral casualties of such a war would be no greater than those of World War II. And this is proclaimed by no dilettante, but by someone whose opinions we must take seriously.

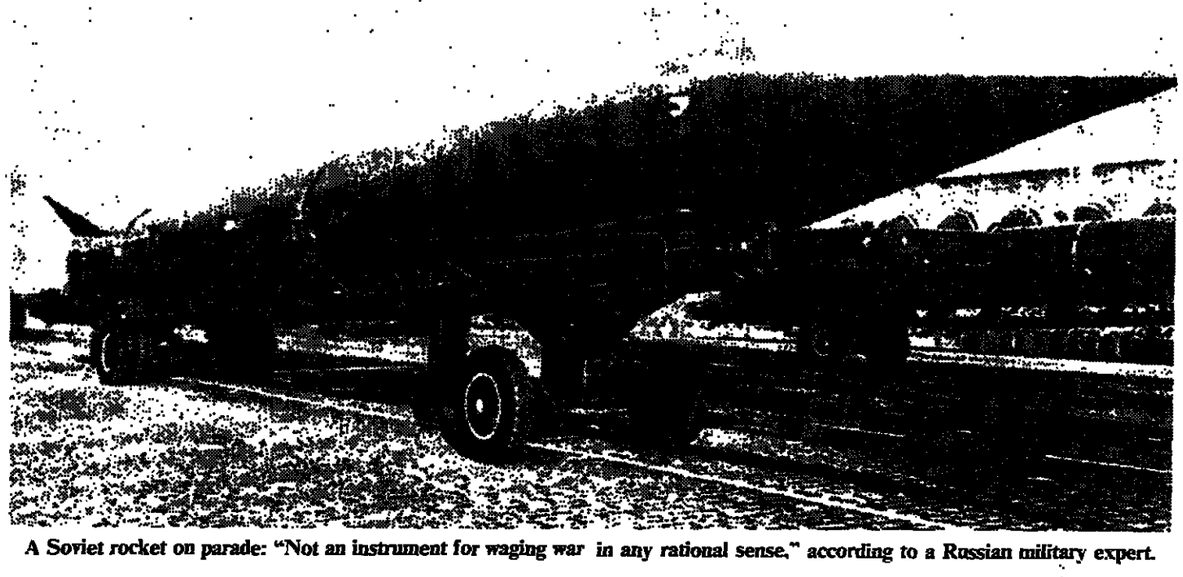
This is what appears to me to be the main danger: erosion of the concept that nuclear weapons simply cannot be used.

And all this is presented, as on previous levels of decision-making in weapons policy, as a reply to the so-called Soviet threat. The abandonment of the old war-preventing concept is defended by allegations that Soviet military doctrine proclaims the acceptability of nuclear war, calls for efforts to achieve victory in such a war, prepares for delivery of the first strike.

All this is simply not true.

Associated Press

Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky, left, proposed war-winning strategy for Soviet Union in 1950s. His views — partly obsolete — have been 'clarified' by his successor, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, right. A Soviet official says nuclear weapons must never be used.



A Soviet rocket on parade: "Not an instrument for waging war in any rational sense," according to a Russian military expert.

'A Place in the Sun For Shady People'

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON (IHT) — New facts regarding World War II espionage activities in neutral Portugal's polyglot capital have been revealed in recent research by Prof. Douglas Wheeler, an American historian.

Prof. Wheeler has just completed a sabbatical among Portuguese archives and governmental records for his forthcoming book, "When Friends Were Few." Lisbon from 1939 to 1945 was, as the famous double agent Dusko Popov ("Ivan" to the Germans and "Tricycle" to the British) put it, "a maelstrom of special interests, a spyland extraordinaire where almost anything could be got for money — and usually was."

The hotels and boarding houses of the beautiful City on Seven Hills were crowded with European refugees of all descriptions, some wealthy, others desperately poor, while around them men and women representing all sides in the war brushed shoulders. One wit noted that Lisbon was "a place in the sun for shady people."

"Although Portugal was officially neutral and although her forces never entered combat, the form of neutrality was a most imaginative one," Prof. Wheeler said. "Indeed, Portuguese 'collaborative neutrality' was at times a form of crypto-belligerency without bullets."

The "shop-window" policy of Portugal's dictator, Antonio Salazar, was to maintain a strict neutrality. But even Hitler's legation in Lisbon knew that this "neutrality" would not on most major issues disturb the Anglo-Portuguese alliance.

As a result, the Portuguese government and people alike secretly aided the Allies in many wartime spheres: evacuating servicemen shot down over, or stranded in, Portugal; in economic warfare involving supplies of food and vital wolfram ore; in the Battle of the Atlantic (in Portuguese ports), and in unmasking networks of German agents and their spies and saboteurs.

"The mass of Portuguese people was pro-Allies and this was demonstrated in a thousand ways during six years of war," says Prof. Wheeler. "People signified their views by wearing lapel pins with American or British flags. Singing 'Le Marseillaise' at a given point in the popular film 'Casablanca,' and using the V-for-victory sign with two fingers."

Also strongly pro-Allies were the members of the important maritime police in Lisbon's busy harbor who cooperated in British programs to protect Allied shipping against espionage and sabotage.

MI-6 vs. Abwehr

Prof. Wheeler's research in the archives of Portugal's Foreign Ministry provides details on how Britain's MI-6 and the German intelligence organization, the Abwehr, operated against each other.

The main Abwehr agent in Lisbon was, according to Prof. Wheeler, a businessman named Kurio Weltzien, a Krupp armaments representative who had married into a German family of wine merchants in Oporto.

"Weltzien's mission was to spy on Allied ships, using a rough crew of mercenary sailors, some Portuguese, some Spanish, and to demoralize with propaganda and infect [with venereal disease] Allied sailors on shore leave and in the brothels of Lisbon.

"With the information he obtained through these methods, Weltzien would radio German U-boats lurking off the Portuguese coast and Allied ships would run the danger of being torpedoed and sunk just after leaving Lisbon harbor."

Prof. Wheeler claims that the method by which British intelligence wrecked the Germans' harbor organization was "a classic case of secret and unscrupulous ingenuity." The MI-6 spies had to wipe out Weltzien's outfit without informing the Portuguese police directly and also without causing an incident that would draw attention to their operations.

The British discovered that half of the German's spy network was fictitious, that his Abwehr bosses were paying him for 30 agents who did not exist.

"Unable to arrest or liquidate the real spies without the Portuguese authorities becoming suspicious, the British used a typically roundabout means of solving the problem. MI-6 hired their own wharf rats and paid them well to strongarm a selected number of men in the German network, *pour encourager les autres*. This did the trick. All but two of the German organization caved in and cooperated by becoming double agents for the British. Their 'information' was controlled, and this in effect ended the German project."

The two German spies who declined to work for the Allies were "deep-sixed" to the bottom of a bay near Lisbon.

The professor's research shows that British intelligence went as far as setting up its own waterfront brothels in a bid to provide Allied sailors with more hygenic company and thus foil German designs. Things, however, were almost spoiled by a humorist who one night hung a sign outside one of the "safe houses" that read: 'By Appointment to His Majesty's Services."

So successful was the MI-6 network that it was responsible for the detection of a young British seaman who turned traitor and sold to the Germans (for a pitifully small sum) details of the ships and routes of the Britain-to-Lisbon convoys — in one of which he served.

Hanged in Britain

Alexander Croall Scott-Ford, 21, son of a British naval hero, gave his deadly maritime information to an agent (who used a hidden tape-recorder) in a Lisbon brothel. Arrested covertly and shipped back to Britain, Mr. Scott-Ford was found guilty of treason and hanged on Nov. 2, 1942.

Portugal's leasing of naval and air facilities in the Azores to the Allies, beginning in October of 1943, was, says Prof. Wheeler, the single most important Portuguese contribution to the combat aspect of World War II, and a vital part of the victory against the U-boats. In return for allowing the use of the strategic islands, Portugal received modern armaments.

"The Azores operation, requiring months of secret planning and preparation, was the most successful case of sustained Allied-Portuguese cooperation in the war," says Prof. Wheeler.

Salazar feared German reprisals, and in secret clauses of the Azores agreement Portugal insisted on a British undertaking of an attack on that country if Portugal was invaded by fascist Spain, her neighbor.

"The Portuguese government organized a kind of mini-national mobilization in September and October of 1943. There were blackout exercises, air raid practices, troop parades and the taping of many windows in Lisbon. For the first time, the capital was virtually on a war footing, and some of the more faint-hearted Cabinet ministers melted away for some time into the countryside," Prof. Wheeler says.

Advance Warning

Although the secrecy surrounding the Azores agreement was considerable, Prof. Wheeler says, it is now clear that details were known to the Abwehr "weeks before it was put into operation" — through a German agent who had infiltrated the Portuguese Foreign Affairs Ministry.

This "mole" was able to tell the German minister and his economic adviser the date of the Allied landings in the Azores several days before they happened.

But the two diplomats, involved in a cover-up and plots against Hitler, did not inform the Fuhrer and his staff.

As a result, "Operation Azores" was a success and a significant move in the overthrow of Nazism. And it became an important factor in Portugal's subsequent membership in NATO.

Poland Struggles With Its Crisis as 'Faithful Friends' Peer Over Its Shoulder

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS (IHT) — "With what country does the Soviet Union have frontiers?" a man on a Warsaw street asks another.

"With any country it wants," the other answers, and adds: "But there's the rub; it doesn't want any foreign country on its frontiers."

And there seems to be no foreign country directly west of the Soviet Union, as three times in the past eight weeks the leaders of Poland appealed directly to their citizens.

The first time was on July 17, when the Politburo of the Polish Communist Party appealed

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to the railroad workers in Lublin to end their strike, which had cut off rail transportation from Warsaw to Moscow during the Olympic Games.

The second time was on Aug. 15, when Edward Babiuch, now just a former premier, appeared on television to ask the strikers in Gdansk to go back to work. That was a direct appeal tied to history. A strike had just broken out at the very Baltic shipyards where 10 years earlier began the revolt that — at the cost of hundreds of dead — led to the ouster of the former regime and to Edward Gierek's coming to power as the chief of the Communist Party.

The third appeal was made by Mr. Gierek himself, three days after Mr. Babiuch, when he made use of all the authority he could muster to attempt to stop the movement that was taking on a dangerous anti-totalitarian aspect.

These three appeals had one common element: Not once was the name of the Soviet Union mentioned. Yet the Soviet Union was never very far away. During each of their public appeals before the premier's ouster on Aug. 24, the Polish leaders found no other argument to persuade the workers — from whom they claim to have a mandate to rule — to go back to work than the threat of foreign intervention.

- On July 17: "Our faithful friends could begin to worry."
- On Aug. 15: "Friends we can count on are concerned by our difficulties."
- On Aug. 18: "Unbreachable frontiers that can be guaranteed only by a Socialist Poland."

The ghost of the Brezhnev doctrine — through which Moscow assumes the right to intervene in the internal affairs of any Socialist country — has come to Poland within a few days of the 12th anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia — in which Poland took part — and right in the middle of the Afghan intervention, which Poland officially supports.

Yet Poland, where there have been more confrontations between the population and the regime than in any other East-bloc nation, never really has been threatened by a Soviet intervention. The crises of 1956, 1970 and 1976 were all solved through "Polish means."

Once, however, on Oct. 19, 1956, Soviet tanks began rolling toward Warsaw. Just before that, Nikita Khrushchev and Marshal Ivan Konev, who crushed the 1953 rebellion in East Berlin, arrived in Warsaw determined to stop Wladislaw Gomulka, then considered to be a dangerous nationalist, from coming to power.

A day later, however, the tanks turned back to their bases and Khrushchev left the Polish capital justly convinced that before being a nationalist, Mr. Gomulka was above all a Communist.

What Mr. Gierek and Soviet President Leonid Breznhev discussed during their Crimean encounter on July 31 has not been made public. For the Russians, Poland is not just another nation. Their common history is filled with violence, hatred, scorn, fear and suspicion. The current period is one of Russian injustice toward the Poles.

The Russians — those of the czars and those of the Soviets — had a hand in the four partitions of Poland, which twice in two centuries resulted in wiping that state off the map. The Poles remember the Hitler-Stalin pact of 1939, Stalin's dictum about Poland — "the bastard of the Versailles treaty" — and the murder on the Kremlin's orders of 15,000 Polish officers in the forest of Katyn.

Poland has 10 centuries of Western and Christian civilization behind it and the election of a Polish pope is only the most spectacular acknowledgement of the nation's role in Western civilization.

This means that the grafting of Soviet Communism in Poland is more thoroughly rejected than anywhere else and that the forced insertion of Poland into the Soviet zone of influence is more painful for Poland than for other nations in Eastern Europe.

Thus the Kremlin knows that Poland would not have the reaction of a Czechoslovakia and that any attempt at military intervention could well lead to blood. And the Kremlin would do anything possible to avoid risking the option of a war in Poland. One of the more obvious reasons is that Moscow would not want to create a second front far from that in Afghanistan, which is already costing dearly.

Furthermore, war in Poland would mean the cancellation of the Madrid conference this fall to review the Helsinki accords — and the end of any illusion of detente.

The second cancellation of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's scheduled meeting with East German party boss Erich Honecker is also highly significant: The first time the meeting was called off was last December, because of Kabul; the second time it was because of Gdansk.

... Moscow has allowed the Polish regime to set up a public guillotine so that [heads] may roll for all to see.

Finally, a Soviet military move in Europe at this time would probably mean the election of Ronald Reagan in the United States and Franz-Josef Strauss in West Germany — neither of which the Soviet Union would consider to its advantage.

Notwithstanding these reasons, Soviet intervention in Poland would become inevitable and plausible only if two related events took place: If the Communist Party loses its monopoly of power and if any move is made to pull out of the Warsaw Pact.

However, even if nothing in the workers' demands nor in Mr. Gierek's concessions indicates any dangers of the sort, the Kremlin is today more worried than relieved. In order to protect calm and stability in this vital geopolitical area, Moscow has been forced to allow its Polish comrades to go further than any other Eastern European country.

To save a regime which has lost all authority and Mr. Gierek — who has been totally discredited, but who is still necessary to the Kremlin — Moscow has allowed the Polish regime to set up a public guillotine so that the heads of the party leaders may roll for all to see; it also has permitted the Polish party seemingly to give in to the strikers' demands. The strike movement in Poland was very much a plebiscite, similar to last year's enthusiastic welcome for the pope.

Moscow also allowed Mr. Gierek to make a number of promises about freedom of unions. These promises are unique in Eastern Europe and amount to a very real threat to the Soviet empire.

But above all, the Kremlin feels that all of this merely postpones the inevitable climax, that this is only the beginning of an escalation and that anything can happen between an ever-demanding body of workers and a regime in retreat.

Poland remains a country where compromise is possible, where 80 percent of the farms are in private hands, where the intellectuals are proud of their independence and where the church is a superpower.

Much now depends on the intelligence of Polish leaders. And now is the time for them to ask Soviet aid — economic, not military.

And for once, the interests of the West are the same as those of the East. The strikers in Gdansk clearly asked the authorities what they had done with the $20 billion of credit that they owed Western bankers.

A number of Western leaders eager to avoid being forced to capitulate as they did in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and thus show their real impotence have already informed Mr. Gierek that they would be ready to help him find an answer to that very question.

For a number of persons, the events of Poland are frighteningly like those of Czechoslovakia. And some in the West wonder publicly about the usefulness of Western aid to the Warsaw regime, because, "in any case, the result is bound to be the same."

It is true that the wave of strikes in Poland has much to recall the springtime of Prague. And what the workers are demanding in Poland is little more than an up-to-date version of the list of demands presented by the workers elated by the hope of the Prague spring of 1968.

And, in addition, all the elements are there to write a scenario whose only possible climax would be military intervention. As in 1968, for example, the Soviet press — and that of the satellite countries — began on the same day, with the same tone, and the same seven-week delay, to report on "Polish difficulties." As in 1968, the Russians have jammed the broadcasts of the BBC, the Voice of America, and the Deutsche Welle.

And unusually large war games, known under the code name of Brotherhood of Arms, will take place in September in East Germany, along the Polish frontier. It will be the biggest Warsaw Pact exercise in 10 years. Twelve years ago, similar war games of the Warsaw Pact nations were held in Czechoslovakia, just before the invasion.

... The Polish epic has shown that strikes and only strikes are the absolute weapon of workers.

The leaders of other Communist states must now be having a devilish time of trying to set things straight. Each one of them — beset by serious economic crises — is hard at work trying to prevent his own proletariat from being contaminated by "the impertinence of the Polish workers."

Poland is not very popular among the East-bloc nations. The Czechs would probably love to give the Poles a taste of what they got in 1968; the East Germans are always ready to head eastward — faithful to their tradition — and the Red Army would have few scruples to contend with if it got the order to offer fraternal assistance.

But speculation stops here. If the international situation is not the same as in 1968, where now the Russians have no obvious reason for annihilating detente, which has just barely survived the invasion of Afghanistan, the 1980 domestic situation can in no way be compared to that of 1968.

The springtime of Prague is not the summer of Gdansk, and Alexander Dubcek is not Mr. Gierek. The Russians invaded Czechoslovakia because the Communist Party had practically lost control of the situation and this is not the case in Poland.

The Polish Communist Party, which has offered a number of scapegoats to the public wrath and is trying to save a regime which has lost all of its legitimacy — assuming that it ever had any — nevertheless has full control of every lever of power and, cliches or romantic nostalgia notwithstanding, both sides in the Polish dispute are continuing to show signs of responsibility.

Another major difference is that Mr. Dubcek became a spokesman for the Czech citizens and it was he who made their demands known and turned their requests into law. At the same time, the Czechoslovakian Communist Party tried to identify itself with the masses.

The situation in Poland today is exactly the opposite. Mr. Gierek has publicly rejected those demands of the workers that he labeled political. He has opposed every request containing even the slightest hint of reducing the monopoly of power held by the Communist Party.

And, it is further worth noting for the Kremlin that three days after Mr. Babiuch made a similar solemn statement, Mr. Gierek declared — and up to now has shown — that he is convinced that the Polish Communist Party has the necessary means to prove "to our friends who are worried about our difficulties" that "we are able to solve our problems with our own means."

It is still not clear whether Mr. Gierek's sacrifice of a number of his closest friends and the concessions he announced were due to the fear of seeing the events of 1968 repeated in Poland.

Whatever the answer, the invasion of Czechoslovakia has not been forgotten. The memory of that act is there if only to recall that the illusions of the Prague spring succumbed to the weight of real Socialism, that is, the totalitarian kind, the only kind that has succeeded.

Whether the Red Army moves front stage or maintains its watchful role backstage, the Polish epic has shown that strikes and only strikes are the absolute weapon of workers. The silence of the Soviet press on Polish concessions concerning unions is significant and menacing.

The Russians are right, from their point of view: Socialism, if it is real, does not have a human face. If there is a human face, it is not Socialism.

هكذا من الأصل

The London Stage

'Writer's Cramp' Carries A Good Joke Too Far

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Aug. 27 (IHT) — John Byrne's "Writer's Cramp," a camp little parody of Scottish literary life and morals, has at last arrived at Hampstead from the fringe of the 1977 Edinburgh Festival.

It takes us straight back to those dear departed 1960s satire shows in which Alan Bennett or at the very least Eleanor Bron and John Fortune would do jokes about mythical writers. The one we are asked to consider here is Francis Seneca McDade, a poet and painter of truly stunning inadequacy whose major talent appears to be the writing of begging letters from under his bedclothes.

Through the words of a wonderful narrator (John Bett), lecturing from the McDade memorial nook to a group of lady literature enthusiasts, we are given the life and times of Scotland's unsung hero, himself then brought to life in a money-grubbing, art-forging, neurotically despairing performance by Bill Paterson. He and Bett, together with Alex Norton, make up, at Hampstead as at Edinburgh three years ago, the entire cast of Byrne's joky parody, in a production by Robin l'Pferre.

Through a series of revue-sketch scenes they act out McDade's biographical catalogue of petty defeats from birth to prison to death. As an undergraduate joke it is very good indeed; as a half-hour tele-sketch it would be hilarious; as a whole play, seen away from the hothouse Edinburgh atmosphere, it tends to fall apart a bit. There are, indeed, signs, from the McDade relics in a glass case in the Hampstead foyer and a brilliantly funny McDade newsheet handed out to the audience, that either management or cast has realized it and is now trying perhaps a little too hard to recreate the original flavor of the joke.

Certainly the dialogue is only intermittently helpful or hilarious. On the other hand, I still like the idea of McDade writing a play called "Socks and Trousers," which he very much hopes they will put on in Edinburgh, and there are other good moments in an evening that would be twice as funny at half the length.

Byrne has written a couple of very much better plays since "Writer's Cramp," and it is debatable how much of a service Hampstead in doing him in reviving this first play in an atmosphere rather colder than the drink-in-hand student mood of the Edinburgh Festival fringe. Still, I doubt that we'll be getting a funnier play out of there this year.

* * *

I have suggested before, and am not about to retreat now despite withering reviews elsewhere, that Nigel Williams is (alongside Tom Kempinski) the most interesting and exciting playwright to have emerged from the London theater since the Hare-Brenton-Barker generation. What we now have (on the National's experimental Cottesloe stage) is Williams' third play, "Line 'em," and like "Trial Run" and "Class Enemy," it treats of violence and survival in a closed community. Where "Class Enemy" was set in a comprehensive school and "Trial Run" during a basement siege, "Line 'em" is set on a picket line outside a methane gas factory in the Essex marshes.

Confrontation is the name of the game: As the school kids to the schoolmaster and the hostage-takers to the police in Williams' earlier plays, so here the picket line squares up to a jeepload of soldiers who have been sent in to bust the strike and open the factory gates. So far so splendid, especially when the leading picketer is played with a fine, manic, Jonathan Prycean intensity by Phil Daniels and the leading soldier with an equally fine, thoughtful arrogance by Peter Machin.

The trouble, and I suspect it is the reason Williams has been so underrated critically, is that we do not in fact have a play to surround the punch-up. We are not told anything about how the strike started, nor, despite vague references to "an extra fiver," are we really given any insights into the justice of the strike or the army action. Instead we get a set of stereotype strikers (the organization man, the old wanderer, the professional fighter, the folk-singing dreamer) coming in the second act up against the army, where again the characters are only very roughly delineated according to old war-movie stereotypes: the arch-cool CO, the brusque but reliable staff sergeant, the private who cracks under stress.

But Williams has such a savagely funny sense of language, and is so good at creating an instant impression of humanity in selected groupings, that he is let down here only by construction failure. He is like a man with an spray can of dialogue; carried away by their own intensity, his speeches soar off into their own orbit and come back to earth long after their starting point has been forgotten. Consistency, character development, logic, even any kind of conclusion are all beyond him here, but the play does for all those faults actually live from moment to moment more excitingly than many better-constructed dramas. This is still a playwright to watch. ..

In Christopher Morahan's unusually brisk production there are fine supporting performances from Bob Grant and Eric Mason; in the end, though, it remains a double act for Daniels and Machin, and given that their characters come from nowhere and are going nowhere the combustion they achieve is truly remarkable. The rain may have got in at some of the sparklers, but this is still one of the best firework displays in town.

William Saroyan

Tension and Writing And Obits in Variety

PARIS (IHT) — In writing, art is said to come out of tension, and there seems to be a very real probability that that is so, or at the very least that some kinds of art must come out of tension — but whose tension? Well, of course to begin with it has to be the tension of the maker of the art, the writer, and then it has to be inside the art itself, between the characters in a story or a play, or possibly even between the ideas of the story (and let ideas signify all of the things that people believe they live by: religion, culture, tradition, and so on).

When he wrote his plays it is not possible to believe William Shakespeare did so in serenity, without having his very soul in his body shaken up, and if that is accepted by us we have no trouble believing that his own tension heightened the tension in "Hamlet," for instance — but God help us I find that it is really a failure of mind and soul to be forever referring to Shakespeare and to "Hamlet," and I ought to lay off.

* * *

Still, still, there is this matter of struggle, and there is its connection to that which is the everlasting source of art: yourself, life in yourself, the world, time, weight, vast weight gathered together in the world and in the human race and especially in yourself, and your struggle with this weight, which is part also of an accumulation of system and procedure and demand, incessant constant demand to go on, to breathe, to live, which is in the minutest units of the billions which constitute the preposterous whole, yourself, with your eyes, nose, mouth, teeth, ears, and the system working, and moving you on and on by unknown and unknowable needs.

All right, it starts and it stops, and when it stops if you have had some connection with the world in which William Shakespeare was a kind of star, your name is listed in the annual year-end issue of Variety, which is actually given the date of the first Wednesday in the new year: and there you are. Dead. And famous. And clearly a damned fool. (For dying, of course, for not finding a way to go on fighting, for losing the fight, for giving up the body and spirit's use of muscle in tension and opposition.) Or you are an object of pity — you died too soon, you died in a stupid accident, you were shot in the head by a jealous husband, or a jealous wife, or a jealous son, or a jealous daughter, or a jealous stranger, or a jealous Avon Lady in a fit of disbelief about falling so low as to be peddling cosmetics to dismal people not in show business, or in a terrible displeasure that her singing of the *You, you* hymn is restricted to front doors and not part of grand opera.

* * *

Or if you are not an object of pity, you are something worse that courtesy almost compels a writer not to mention — indifference: You are an object of indifference. You have died, your name is in Variety's list, and nobody gives a shit. All your tension, all your muscle in putting over the campdigns you put over have been apparently in vain.

All right again, nobody needs to argue about it: Art comes out of tension, or most art does, so the next question is this: Since art comes out of nature, does nature also come out of tenison: Is the universe, in short, a product of tension? Yes, and explosive tension, at that, as we have heard so many times in so many beautiful explanations by so many beautiful experts with patient beautiful minds — charitable about the rest of us who just hang around with the big mouth open because we don't know, we just don't seem to be able to decide how the universe started, and why it is big beyond even the idea of size — it is beyond size, it is past measure, it is everything everywhere everlastingly and who are you to say so or not to say so?

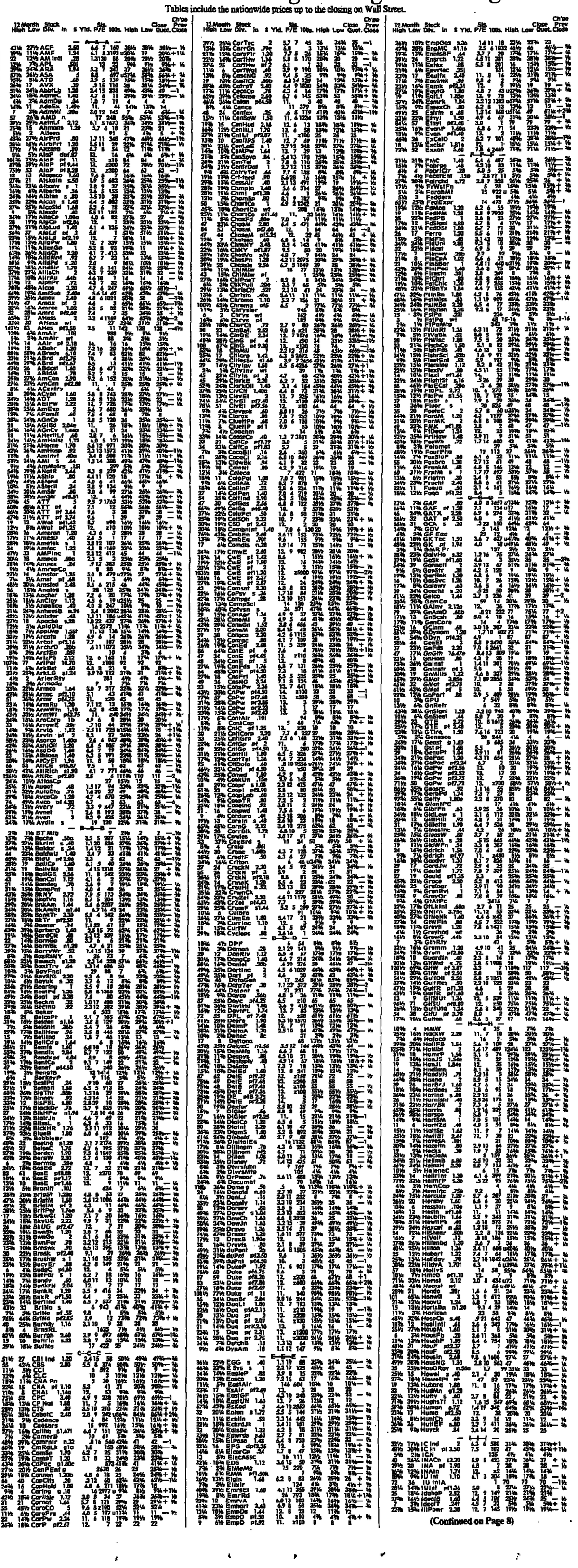
* * *

Well, it has been my experience from the very beginning of writing, and I mean from the first days of putting words slowly and neatly on lined paper at school, that there is tension in writing nothing more than my name, my place, and the date, and the name of my paper — "The Rich and the Poor," for instance. And then when I went into the thing with everything I had, the tension increased so much that it seemed to efface time, place, and person, myself, and the thing to be made, by writing, became pretty much the only thing, the thing lost inside the unknown of the beginning of things, of systems, the universe and its track, so to put it, its circling and circling, or its moving in a straight line forever everywhere, and straight into you, and after your flash of being, straight out of you, leaving you a name in Variety.

Reader, sometimes long before I was 20 years old, after I had worked for as little as three hours on a work of art in the form of writing, as little as one hour, as little as half an hour, obliterating self, time, and place, and I came to, came out of it, what do you think I saw in my own face as I stood and pissed and glanced in the bathroom mirror? I saw somebody else, myself but somebody else, not myself alone, as it had been when I hadn't concentrated on the production of art with so much intensity: It was all of my own people, all unknown to me, it was the human race itself, it was all of the animals especially, each with its own face, serene and unknowing, like my own face at that moment, and I would be less than candid (as the crooks of politics are forever saying) if I did not say that what I saw was handsome, impersonal, totally without vulnerability, without vanity, without ego, and with the same handsomeness that is in the animals, fish, birds, insects, trees, vines, plants, leaves, flowers, fruit, and the same that is in grass, in blades of grass of all kinds, all the handsome green and green of grass.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.



Strikers Threaten TV Award Boycott

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 27 (UPI) — More than 60 performers have said they will boycott next month's television Emmy Awards ceremonies if the six-week actors' strike is not resolved. Representatives of actors' unions and producers have been meeting daily for a week in an effort to resolve the strike.

Mike Farrell, co-star of the Emmy-nominated "M.A.S.H." series, said yesterday that 17 more actors had joined 46 performers who said they would not attend the awards ceremonies Sept. 7.

Farrell said the list includes 40 of the 53 actors nominated for Emmys, and 30 of the 57 performers asked to present the awards.

Theater in Paris

Raising the Curtain on 1980-81 Season's Offerings

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 27 (IHT) — The curtain is about to rise on the 1980-81 theater season and playhouses are preparing to reopen their doors.

This year the Comedie-Francaise is celebrating its tercentenary, and its history is being recounted in a series of spectacles. The last century will be related in "Simul et Singulis," which Jacques Destoop has arranged, due in October.

Moliere, the national theater's patron saint, will be honored with new productions of "Le Bourgeois gentilhomme" (in Jean-Laurent Cochet's mise-en-scene), "Les Plaisirs de l'ile enchantee" (mise-en-scene by Maurice Bejart) and a return of Jean-Paul Roussillon's peculiar version of "Tartuffe," in which the creepy, destructive intruder is dispatched by the king's guards while trying to escape justice.

There are to be new stagings of Marivaux's "L'Epreuve" and "La Double inconstance"; Musset's "Les Caprices de Marianne"; and Goldoni's "La Locandiera," and Antoine Vitez will reactivate Claudel's "Partage de midi." Chekhov's "La Mouvette" and Giraudoux's "La Folle de Chaillot" are being retained in the repertory and an important event will be a revival of Corneille's rarely seen "Sertorius," directed by Jean-Pierre Miquel. In this, Jose-Maria Flotats, voted the best actor of the year by the critics for his portrayal of the crippled, hospitalized sculptor in "Drole de vie," will make his debut on the hallowed boards.

The Odeon, under the managerial wing of the Comedie-Francaise, opens its season with revivals of Ionesco's "Le Roi se meurt" and Beckett's "En attendant Godot" and is to play host to many companies from abroad. Among these are the Schaubuehne am Halleschen Ufer of Berlin with "Gross und Klein," the People's Theater of Peking with "La Maison de the," the Royal Stockholm Theater with "Twelfth Night," the National Theater of Greece with "Promethee enchaine" and "Les Phenicciennes," and the Old Vic of London with "Macbeth." In addition there will performances of the Theatre National Populaire in "Don Juan" and "Athalie," the Theatre de la Salamandre in "Britannicus," the Jeune Theatre National in Camus' "Caligula" and the Comedie-Francaise company in Jean Anoureau's "A Memphis il y a un homme d'une force prodigieuse."

On the program of the Festival d'Automne are Lee Breuer's "A Prelude to Death in Venice" (at the American Center, Oct. 6-11); Kafka's "Une Visite" (Theatre de la Tempete/Cartoucherie, Oct. 3-Nov. 8); Peter Stein's staging of Aeschylus' "Oresteia" (Maison de la Culture de la Seine St. Denis, Oct 28-Nov. 4) and "La petite chemise de nuit" (Pompidou Center, Nov. 19-30).

The Centre Dramatique National of Nanterre, due to insufficient funds, has a limited schedule. Its only two creations: Botho Strauss' "La Trilogie de Revoir," directed by Claude Regy, and Xavier-Agnan Pommerer's "S.S. Le Moule." The touring companies of Vitez's production of Racine's "Berenice" and Edward Albee's "Zoo Story" will play guest engagements at the center's Nanterre salle.

Robert Hossein, who has won great popularity with his mammoth productions — "Potemkin," "Notre Dame de Paris" and last year's French Revolution spectacle, "Danton et Robespierre" — is bringing a new one of similar size to the Palais des Sports on Sept. 18, a dramatization of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables."

A generous supply of new plays is promised. Rene Obalia's "Les Bons Bourgeois" inaugurates the season at the Theatre Arts-Herberot. Jacqueline Maillan, a favorite comedienne, returns to the Theatre Antoine in "La Potiche," the latest comedy by Pierre Burillet and Jean-Pierre Gredy. Actress-author Loleh Bellon will have a new play, "Le Coeur sur la main" at the Studio des Champs-Elysees, where her "Dames de jeudi" had a long run. Jean-Claude Brialy is the star of Pascal Jardin's first play, "Madame est sortie," in rehearsal at the moment at the Comedie des Champs-Elysees. Robert Lamoureux has confected another vehicle for himself, "Ce diable d'homme," due at the Bouffes-Parisiens. Jeanne Moreau and Jacques Dufilho are to be in Francoise Dorin's new play, "L'Intoxe" at the Varietes. Cartoonist Gerard Lauzier, who has had success with his sketches in the cafe theaters, turns playwright with "Garcon d'appartement," which Daniel Auteuil will act in and direct at the Salle Gabriel of the Marigny, and Simone Valere and Jean Desailly will co-star in "La Memoire Courte" by Yves Jamisque at the Madeleine.

Greek dramatist Adonis Doriades has written a play about the National Assembly member popularity — and wrongly — credited with inventing the guillotine, who was sentenced to execution and lost his head by the machine whose reign was inspired by his legislation. In "Le Jour ou M. Guillotin Inventa La Guillotine," Henri Vilojeux will create the role of the shortsighted lawmaker at the Theatre Moderne.

'The Dresser'

A London hit, Ronald Harwood's "The Dresser," about an aging actor's performance of "King Lear" during the 1942 blitz and the valet who urges him through the ordeal, is being translated for screen comic Jean-Pierre Melville (to be the Lear) and Jacques Francois (who will be his shrewd aide). Another import will be the American comedy "P.S. Your Cat is Dead," adapted by Jacques Collard, who was responsible for the French version of "Hello, Dolly."

Jean Marais and Edwige Feuillere will be the Bernard Shaw and Mrs. Pat Campbell of a revival of "Dear Liar," based on the correspondence of the playwright and the actress, at the Athenee. Felicien Marceau's "La bonne soupe," in a reprise at the Marigny, will have Danielle Darrieux as its heroine reflecting on her checkered career in middle life, and Nathalie Juvet as her younger self. At the Edouard VII, Robert Hirsch will revive Sacha Guitry's "Deburau," Sacha Pitoeff and his company will restore Pirandello's "On ne sait comment" to the stage of the Theatre des Mathurins and Henri Tisot will continue the run of Pirandello's "L'Homme, la bete et la Vertu" at the Theatre Daunou.

Several of last season's successes have ended their holidays. Claude Rich's "Un habit pour l'hiver" is back at the Theatre de l'Oeuvre and Remo Forlani's "Un roi qu'a des malheurs" is back at the Theatre La Bruyere. "La Cage aux folles" (at the Theatre Montparnasse) and "Je veux voir Mioussov" by Russian humorist Kataiev (at the Varietes) have again run through the summer.

"Le Loup-garou" by Roger Vitrac, an avant-garde author of the '20s, is to receive a new production at the Theatre Saint-Georges. A "rock opera" by Jean-Patrick Manchette, "Cache ta joie" is booked for the Theatre de Paris in November, and Broadway's Fats Waller musical, "Ain't Misbehavin'," touring Europe, goes to the Theatre de la Porte Saint-Martin on Sept. 19.

(Continued on Page 8)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 7)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24⅝	17	IlPow	pf2.35	11.		z50	20½	20½	20½	
45	32	IlPow	pf4.47	12.		z300	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
28½	20¼	ITW	1	3.8	8	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
35	15	ImplCp	1.20	4.3	5	288	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
33¼	18	INCO	.72	2.9	8	2752	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
10¼	6	IncCap				10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10¼	8⅛	IncCC	1.02e	11.		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
72⅝	48	IndiM	pf7.76	13.		z100	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	—1⅝
106	86	IndiM	pf 12	12.		z60	100¼	100¼	100¼	
21½	13⅝	IndiM	pf2.15	13.		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
22¼	14¼	IndiM	pf2.25	14.		10	16⅝	16	16	—1
26⅛	22	IndiM	pf2.75	12.		2	23	23	23	— ⅛
30⅝	23	IndiGas	2.60	10.	5	9	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
23⅛	17	IndiPL	2.24	11.	6	52	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
21¼	15	IndNatl	1.60	8.5	4	83	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	22⅝	Inexco	.20	.5	21	192	37½	36½	36½	— ⅜
64⅝	45⅞	IngerR	3.32	5.5	9	186	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅜
39	29⅝	IngR	pf 2.35	6.4		17	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	IngrTec	.54	3.2	10	3	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
37½	26⅝	InldStl	2	6.7	10	373	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
17	10⅝	Insilco	.94b	6.0	7	199	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
22	13	Insilc	pf1.25	6.1		15	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
2	1	InstInvTr				69	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	16⅝	Intelogn	.48	1.6	11	275	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	
20⅝	14	IlcpSe	1.92a	11.		33	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
51½	36⅛	Interco	2.64	5.2	7	41	51¼	51	51	— ½
110⅝	81	Inter	pf 7.75	7.0		17	u111	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅜
33⅝	22½	Intrlk	2.20	8.1	4	521	27⅝	27	27½	— ⅜
16⅝	9½	IntAlum	.60	4.4	5	95	14⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
72	50⅝	IBM	3.44	5.2	12	5919	67	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅜
27⅛	16⅝	IntFlav	.92	3.9	13	197	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
45⅝	23	IntHarv	2.50	7.7		312	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅜
47½	30¼	IntMn	s 2.32	5.2	8	98	45¼	44¼	45	
43	34	IntMinr	pf 4	10.		2	39	39	39	— ½
21⅝	13¼	IntMult	1.32	6.8	9	30	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
46⅝	30½	IntPapr	2.40	5.9	7	583	41	40¼	40½	— ⅜
30⅝	16½	IntRectf	.32	1.2	8	119	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+1¼
31⅝	22⅝	IntTT	2.40	7.8	11	1276	31	30⅞	30⅞	
52	38½	IntTT	pfJ 4	7.8		2	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ½
50⅝	36⅛	IntTT	pfK 4	8.1		112	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ¼
54⅝	40	IntTT	pfO 5	10.		5	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ½
39⅝	29	IntTT	pf2.25	5.8		13	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
53	38⅝	IntTT	pf4.50	8.8		3	51½	51¼	51¼	— ⅜
37⅛	26½	IntNrth	s1.80	5.6	6	338	32	31	31⅝	+ ⅜
31¼	16⅝	Intrpce	1.40	6.0	7	14	23⅝	23	23⅛	
36	26⅝	IntpGp	1.60b	5.2	6	82	31	31	31	— ½
14⅝	10½	IntstPw	1.56	12.	9	32	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	15½	InPw	pf2.28	12.		2400	18½	18	18½	— ¼
39⅝	19¼	IowaBf	.60	1.6	8	190	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	— ½
15⅝	11	IowaEl	1.60	12.	8	48	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	15¼	IowlIG	2.10	13.	7	115	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	15½	IowlII	pf2.31	12.		z150	20	20	20	+ ⅜
22½	16½	IowaPS	2.20	11.	10	28	20⅝	20	20⅝	
25⅛	18½	IowaRs	2.52	12.	6	16	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	IpcoCp	.12	2.3	19	41	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
42	30	IrvgBk	2.72	6.8	5	30	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
35⅝	16⅛	ItekCp	.07e	.2	16	539	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅜
10½	1⅛	ItelCp				494	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
		— J—J—J —								
29⅛	19⅝	JWT Gp	s		8	29	26⅛	26	26	
27⅛	19½	JmesF	1.60	5.9	10	145	27⅛	26⅝	27	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25½	14⅝	JameRv	n.48	2.5	7	21	19½	19¼	19½	— ½
12⅝	6⅝	Jamsw	.12	1.2	5	207	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
10⅝	6⅝	JapnF	1.32e	14.		66	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
34½	22⅝	JeffPlI	1.40	5.1	6	228	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¼
34½	23¼	JerC	pf 4	14.		z10	29½	29½	29½	
79⅝	32	JerC	pf 9.36	14.		z100	65½	65½	65½	
18⅝	13	JerC	pf 2.18	14.		8	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	
32⅝	22⅝	JewelC	1.92	6.4	6	83	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Jewelcor			14	254	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	18⅛	JhnMan	1.92	7.9	7	369	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
63¼	41¼	JnMn	pf5.40	11.		4	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	— ¼
85⅝	64⅝	JohnJn	2.30	2.9	13	554	80⅝	79	79	—1⅛
13⅝	6½	JohnEF			14	71	12½	12	12½	— ⅛
33	18	JohnCn	1.20	4.4	11	236	27½	27	27⅛	— ⅛
40	22½	JohnC	pf 2	5.8		2	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
13⅝	6½	JonLgn	.60	5.9	6	111	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	33½	JonLaupf	5	13.		y130	40	40	40	+1¼
36½	27⅛	Jorgen	1.50	4.0	6	7	u37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
22⅛	16⅛	Jostens	s.96	4.2	11	31	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
50⅝	26⅝	JoyMfg	1.90	3.8	11	904	50⅝	49⅝	49½	—1⅛
		— K—K—K —								
52½	28	KLM	3.49e	10.		5	34	34	34	— ¼
27⅝	17⅝	K mart	.92	4.0	9	4475	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅜
27¼	15⅝	KaisrAl	1.40	5.6	4	508	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
103	71½	Kai	57pf4.75	4.9		10	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛	—5⅝
30⅝	16⅝	KaisCe	1.40	5.0	7	315	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
24	13⅝	KaiC	pf 1.37	6.2		9	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
64	37⅝	KaiC	pf 2.50	4.1		3	62	61	61	—3
50⅝	24⅝	KaisrSt			12	124	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	KaneMil	.28	3.0		105	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
32½	15½	Kaneb	.90	2.9	10	327	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
26¼	18⅝	KCtyPL	2.66	13.	8	133	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
23¼	14⅝	KCPL	pf2.20	13.		2	17	17	17	
41⅝	24	KCSoln	1.40	3.6	7	20	39¼	38½	38½	— ⅜
18½	13	KanGE	1.94	12.	7	50	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
28	17¼	KanNb	1.48b	6.1	10	45	24½	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	14½	KanPLt	2.04	11.	7	99	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅛
24¼	15¼	KaPL	pf2.23	12.		2	18½	18½	18½	— ½
14⅝	7⅝	KatyInd			4	131	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
37¼	19	Katy	pf 1.46	4.6		14	32½	31½	32	— ½
13⅝	6⅝	KaufBr	.24	2.1	6	367	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	Keane	.60	2.8	6	177	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
15	7	Keller	.30	3.3	12	81	9⅝	9	9	+ ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	Kellogg	1.32	6.5	9	536	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
11½	8⅛	Kellwd	.40	4.4	152	16	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
40⅝	25⅝	KenilRty			17	56	37½	37⅛	37½	
28⅝	20½	Kenmt	s .80	2.8	9	25	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅜
44⅝	22⅝	Kennct	1.40	4.9	6	1946	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
21¼	15⅝	KyUtil	2.12	12.	11	30	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
13	8½	KerrGls	.44	4.0	7	48	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
19⅝	15	KerrG	pf1.70	9.1		24	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
85	52	KerrM	1.80	2.3	11	576	79⅝	78⅝	79¼	— ⅜
15½	7¼	KeysCon			14	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16½	14⅝	KeysFd	n.20b	1.4	9	16	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
30½	22½	Keysint	3.48	1.7	17	82	29½	29	29	— ⅜
42⅝	29⅝	Kidde	1.80	4.5	5	46	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅜
51½	37½	Kidde	prB 4	8.4		2	47½	47½	47½	
51⅝	40	Kidde	plC 4	8.2		12	49	48½	48½	— ¼
53½	37⅝	KimbCl	3.20	6.1	7	306	52⅝	52½	52½	+ ¼
16⅝	9⅝	KingDSt	.98	8.6	5	180	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Kirsch	1.32	5.8	8	18	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	KnightRd	.70	2.7	9	48	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
36⅝	15½	Koehrin	1.10	3.0	10	80	36½	36½	36½	
29	17¼	Koger	n1.20	4.4	30	7	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
32½	15⅝	Kollmr	s.40	1.3	18	81	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
31⅛	19	Koppers	1.40	5.1	9	192	28½	27¼	27½	—1⅛
47½	33½	Kopprat	4	11.		z130	37	37	37	—1¼
49⅝	39⅝	Kraft	3.20	7.1	6	1209	45⅝	44⅝	45	+ ¼
12½	3⅛	Kroehlr				33	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
27	14	Kroger	1.36	6.4	7	161	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
14	7⅝	Kuhlm	.80	8.3	120	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
31	27	KyotoCe	n.19r	.6	17	42	u31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
15	8⅝	Kysor	.88	8.6	5	7	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
		— L—L—L —								
14⅝	6¼	LFE	.12r	1.3	11	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18½	13⅛	LITCO	1	7.1	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	LLCCp				17	4⅛	4	4	
14⅞	6⅝	LTV			3	767	12	11⅝	12	
21½	11⅛	LTVA	.361	2.0		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
50	40⅛	LTV	pf 5	10.		1	48	48	48	+ ½
39	23⅛	LTV	pf 2.60	7.9		14	33	32⅝	33	
16⅝	8⅝	LQuint	1.11t	6.8	18	76	u16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	14⅝	LacGas	1.86	10.	5	17	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
19½	7⅝	LamsSes	.60	6.5	11	32	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
19¼	11⅛	LaneBry	1	5.4	9	44	18⅝	18½	18½	
35⅝	18⅝	Lanier	s .44	1.3	14	96	34½	33⅝	33½	—1
13⅝	9½	LawtCh	.60	4.6	12	129	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
31¼	14½	LearPet	s.12	.5	15	229	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
29½	17⅝	LearSg	1.24	4.5	7	152	27⅝	27⅝	27½	
75	42½	LearS	pf2.25	3.3		1	67½	67½	67½	— ⅜
31½	19⅝	LewyTm	1.30	4.3	8	166	31¼	30½	30½	— ⅜
24⅝	17¼	LeeEnt	.84	3.5	8	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	LegPlat	.52	4.1	8	41	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	1	LehValInd				60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15	10½	Lehmn	1.71e	12.		204	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
34½	13	Lennar	s.32	1.1	6	77	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅛
31⅝	20¼	Lenox	1.48	4.6	8	317	u32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+ ¾
8⅝	6	LesFay	.48	5.6	10	29	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
11⅝	3⅝	Leucadia				37	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
24½	16⅝	LevFdC				20	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
14½	12¼	LevFin	.75a	5.5		6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
40½	30	LevlStr	s1.50	4.0	7	192	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
29⅝	18	LevitzF	1	3.7	7	24	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	19⅝	LOF	1.20	5.3	10	1283	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅜
57	41	LOF	pf 4.75	10.		6	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
22⅝	11⅝	LiblyCp	.68	4.5	6	7	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
33⅝	26½	Litemk	s.60	1.9	14	88	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅛
63⅝	45⅝	LillyEli	2.30	4.2	12	471	55⅛	54⅛	54⅝	— ⅜
48	32⅝	LincNt	3	7.1	6	134	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ½
17	13⅛	LincPl	1.88	12.		7	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Lionel	.20b	2.1	11	206	9½	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
64⅝	28⅝	LitHon	1.20b	1.9	8	828	62⅝	61⅛	61⅝	— ⅜
20¼	14⅛	Litton	pf 2	10.		13	20	20	20	
48⅝	21	Lockhd				928	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
45	27½	Loctite	.56	1.5	14	123	37¼	37	37⅛	
85⅝	51⅝	Loews	1.20	1.5	5	76	79⅝	78½	78½	— ⅜
19	10½	LomFn	1.28	7.1	7	71	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
21½	13⅝	LomMt	2.41e	13.	8	77	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	LnStar	1.65	5.0	6	40	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
17⅝	13½	LILCo	1.86	12.	6	272	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
49	33⅛	LIL	pfB 5	13.		z100	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ½
23⅝	15⅝	LIL	pfP2.43	13.		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
25⅝	18⅛	LIL	pfO2.47	12.		50	20⅛	20½	20½	+ ¼
32	22⅛	LoneDr	.84	2.8	11	26	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
34¾	23½	Loral	s .60	1.8	17	139	33¼	31⅞	32⅝	— ⅜
57⅞	29¾	LaLand	1.80	3.6	11	1091	50⅝	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅝
29½	18½	LaPac	.72	2.7	10	169	28¼	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅝
21⅛	14½	LouvGs	2.06	11.	7	47	18⅛	18	18⅛	
12⅝	7½	Lowenst				11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅝	Lowes	n .60	2.7	13	41	22¼	22	22	— ¼
75	44	Lubrzl	1.80	2.5	13	242	72½	71½	72½	— ⅜
17⅝	13⅝	LuckyS	1.12	7.1	8	453	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
16⅞	8⅝	Ludlow	.80	6.4	7	26	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
17¼	10⅝	Lukens	.48	3.4	54	19	14⅛	14	14	
25⅝	12⅝	LynCSys	.10	.6	24	141	16	15¼	15⅞	
		— M—M—M —								
43⅛	20⅝	MACOM	s.20	.5	33	347	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
57⅜	44⅝	MCA	1.50	3.2	8	x149	47⅝	46½	47	— ⅜
19¼	9⅝	MEI	.44	2.6	9	8	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅜
38⅝	16	MGIC	1.12	4.2	8	500	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅛
17⅝	12½	MGMGHtl	.40b	2.9	13	330	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ¼
10⅝	5	MacDn	.40	5.9	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15	5¼	Macke	.52	3.9	8	86	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
30⅜	20⅝	MB Ltd g	n1.40a			31	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
21⅞	10⅝	Macmill	.82	5.8	8	518	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
50½	30¾	Macy	s 1.50	3.2	7	5	46½	46¼	46¼	— ½
22⅝	15	MdsFd	2.45e	11.		61	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	— ¼
9⅞	6	MagicCf	.32	3.7	28	58	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	26½	MalonH	1.72	3.3	10	24	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
21⅛	9⅛	MgtAst	n		8	1940	u22⅝	20½	22½	+1⅜
7⅝	5	Manhln	.30b	4.2	4	35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	ManhLf	.32	4.6	8	26	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
36¼	26½	MfrHan	2.52	8.1	5	578	31⅜	30½	31	— ½
48¼	28¼	MAPCO	1.70	3.7	10	93	46⅛	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅜
73¼	37½	MarOil	2	3.3	10	302	62¼	60⅝	61¼	—1⅝
21⅞	11⅝	MarMid	.90	4.6	5	567	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11¼	MarionL	.64	3.4	23	117	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
24⅝	11⅜	MarkCtl	.36	1.5	11	121	u24½	23½	23½	— ⅜
24⅝	12½	Mark	pf1.20	4.9		15	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
27½	18¼	Marley	1	3.8	7	63	26⅞	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
31¼	24½	Marley	pf			50	27½	27½	27½	
27⅝	15⅝	Marriot	.20	.8	11	493	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
72¼	53⅛	MrshM	3.60	5.3	11	267	68	67⅝	67⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	MrshF	1.24	7.9	11	87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
58⅝	34⅞	MartM	2.32	4.2	7	161	56	55⅝	55¼	—1⅛
64	18	MaryK	.80	1.3	17	152	60½	59½	60⅛	+ ¼
32¼	25¼	MaryK	wi			79	30⅞	30¼	30½	— ½
29½	19⅛	Md Cup	.64	2.6	7	89	25⅛	24¼	24½	— ⅜
32⅞	19⅝	Masco	.68	2.4	10	959	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
30¼	20	Masonit	1.32	4.8	11	446	27¾	27½	27⅝	
14¼	10½	MasM	1.49e	11.	9	24	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¼	MasseyF				344	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	12	MasCp	1.88	12.		15	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	MasInc	1.20	12.		33	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
35¼	25⅝	MatsuE	.35e	1.0	8	17	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Mattel	.30	2.7	10	1647	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	
7⅝	4	Mattel	wt			589	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅛	Mattl	pf2.50	8.7		31	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
28	18	MayDS	1.54	6.0	7	394	25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
24	15½	MayerO	1.10	6.4	9	3	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ¼
4½	2⅜	MaysJW			10	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	21½	Maytg	1.80a	6.9	8	70	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
36½	17⅝	McDrm	1.40	4.9	85	802	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
38⅝	21⅛	McDr	pf2.20	7.2		38	31½	30⅝	30½	— ⅜
28⅝	17½	McDr	pf2.40	12.		2	22	22	22	— ⅛
52	36¼	McDnld	.80	1.6	10	784	49¼	48¼	48½	— ⅞
52⅞	24¼	McDonD	.90	2.6	7	894	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ¼
44¼	21⅞	McDonh	1.40	3.4	9	34	41⅞	41	41	
37⅜	20⅝	McGEd	1.80	6.4	8	137	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ¼
37⅝	23½	McGrH	1.52	4.2	11	327	37¼	36⅜	36½	— ⅜
89	35½	McIntyr	g			128	83¼	77½	78	—4⅜
16½	7½	McLean	.32	2.6		89	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
11	5⅝	McLout				15	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
29	17	McMor	s.08	.3	133	184	27⅝	26½	26⅝	—1
19⅝	11⅜	McNeil	.90	6.3	7	22	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29	19⅞	Mead	1.80	6.7	5	261	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
40¼	20⅝	Measrx	.50	1.6	12	59	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	— ¼
44	37½	Medtron	s.48	1.2	15	229	40⅞	40	40	— ½
40⅝	23½	Melville	1.60	4.1	9	456	39⅝	39	39	— ⅜
29⅝	10	Memorex				117	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
41	30⅝	MercStr	1.25	3.4	6	16	37⅛	36½	36½	—1⅛
29¼	18½	MerTex	1.32	4.7	7	35	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
80	58⅝	Merck	2.30	3.0	14	741	78⅛	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅜
42½	30	Merdith	1.32	3.3	6	2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
32½	15½	MerrLy	1.12	3.7	7	1329	31	30⅝	30½	+ ⅛
57⅜	27½	MesaP	s.12	.2	6	772	54⅝	53	53	— ⅜
42⅝	27¼	MesaRoy	n1.36e	3.6		217	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜	+ ½
17½	13⅝	Mesab	1.36e	8.7	12	22	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
20½	13⅝	Mesta			2	16	16	16	16	
9½	6⅝	MGMFlm	.20	2.5	17	417	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
97¾	57¼	Metrm	3.20	3.5	8	14	91¼	91	91¼	
34	22	MtE	pfC3.90	13.		z40	29	29	29	+1⅞
67½	41	MtE	pfF8.12	15.		z200	56	55	55	—1¾
73⅝	42	MtE	pf 8.32	15.		z120	56½	56½	56½	
15½	11	MchEnRs	1.30	9.0	15	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
25¼	19⅝	MhWI	pf2.12	10.		2	21	21	21	
22½	16	MdCTel	1.68	9.1	7	134	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ½
27½	19¼	MdCT	pf2.06	9.3		81	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
16⅝	10¼	MidSUt	1.58	12.	7	616	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅝	2	MidlndM			3	36	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
30½	19⅝	MidRos	1.40	5.2	7	105	27	27	27	
29½	16¼	MillerW	1.20	4.2	10	22	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
41⅜	24½	MiltBrd	1.20	3.4	8	133	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅝	MitR	s .40	2.0	11	37	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
25	17¼	MinnGs	2.04	10.	6	11	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
60⅝	46¼	MMM	2.80	4.8	10	829	59½	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
20¼	15¼	MinPL	2.04	12.	8	21	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
37½	24⅝	MisnIns	s.80	2.2	8	4	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
70	45½	MPacC	3.32	4.9	5	21	67⅝	67¼	67½	— ½
12⅝	9⅝	MoPSv	1b	9.3	7	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
23	16	MoPS	pf2.44	13.		4	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
89½	40⅝	Mobil	3.40	4.9	5	4748	70¼	69	69⅞	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅝	MobileH			11	105	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
16	7½	MdMer	.20	1.3	14	106	15½	15	15¼	
11	7	Mohasco	.22j		14	122	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	10⅛	MohkDta			15	1019	25¼	24⅝	24½	— ½
14⅝	9⅝	MohkR	1.20	8.8	5	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
43⅝	14¼	Monrch	1.60	3.5	7	155	u45⅝	44	45½	+1⅜
22	20	Monrch	wi			9	u23	22⅝	23	+1
50⅝	31½	Monogr	.65a	1.5	5	14	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅛
62⅝	42¼	Monsan	3.60	6.5	7	875	56⅝	55½	55⅝	—1⅝
22⅝	15⅝	MntDU	1.80	9.8	8	27	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	MonPw	2.12	8.0	10	128	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	MonSt	1.80a	11.		20	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
9⅝	6⅝	MONY	1.02e	11.	9	22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
58	27	MoorM	1.28	2.8	5	39	45¼	44½	45¼	
53¼	39⅝	Morgan	2.80	6.2	6	3660	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
39⅝	22⅛	MorKn	s .92	2.5	12	134	38	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
19	10	MorseSh	.72	4.0	7	299	18⅛	17	18	+1¼
10¾	5⅞	MtgTrAm			10	271	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	21¼	MorNor	1.40	4.6	9	51	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
63⅝	41⅛	Motrola	1.40	2.3	11	1239	61	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅜
42¼	26⅛	MtFuel	2.36	5.9	9	36	40¼	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	19	MtSTel	2.32	8.3	6	181	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Munford			9	144	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
6¼	4	Munfd	pf.40	8.9		2	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
15⅝	12½	Munsng	.60t		13	102	15	14⅝	15	
16⅝	12⅛	MurphC	1.28	8.5	5	33	15¼	14⅞	15	
41½	26½	MurpO	s .50	1.3	11	739	39½	38⅝	39⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	16	MurryO	1.20	6.0	6	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	10¼	MutOm	1.44	12.		16	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8½	MyersL	.60	4.3	8	51	14⅝	13⅞	14	— ½
		— N—N—N —								
28⅝	16½	NCH	.72	2.6	11	147	28	27½	28	
16⅝	10	NCNB	.80	5.2	6	79	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
81½	51⅝	NCR	2	2.8	8	1340	71⅝	70⅝	70½	—1⅜
58	23⅝	NLInd	1.20	2.2	13	349	55⅝	54½	54⅝	— ⅝
31⅝	15½	NLT	1.32	5.9	6	847	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
10	3⅝	NVF	1.26t	25.	9	176	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅝	18½	Nabisco	1.62	6.5	7	192	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
44⅝	27⅝	Nalco	1.60	3.9	13	384	43⅛	41½	41½	—1⅞
21½	10½	Napco	.28	1.4	10	75	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	NapleFdl	.40e	2.2	8	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
19½	10⅝	Narco	.68	4.2	27	58	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
34⅝	20¼	Nashua	1.58	5.3	6	133	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	NatCan	.88	4.3	4	150	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10	NtCtyL	1a	6.0	12	44	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
35¼	22½	NtDetr	2	7.2	4	90	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
32½	22	NatDist	2	7.8	8	343	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
33⅝	21¼	NatFG	2.70	9.3	7	10	29¼	28⅝	29	
25⅝	16⅝	NatGyp	1.48	6.1	6	57	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
2⅞	1⅝	NatHom				104	2½	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	12⅝	NtLibty	.32	1.5	11	133	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
43½	17⅝	NMdCr	.80	1.9	17	269	42½	41⅝	41⅝	—1
46½	15⅝	NMedEnt	.75	1.7	16	188	45⅝	44	44	—1⅛
16	9¼	NMineSv	.56	3.7	30	144	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
24⅝	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50a	6.2	6	43	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ⅜
41½	16⅝	NtSemi	s		15	5024	40⅝	39	39⅝	—1
21¼	16½	NtSvIn	1.24	6.2	6	79	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
21⅝	13¼	NStand	1.24	7.9	7	12	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
35½	25⅝	NatlSt	2	7.4	7	82	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	NatTea			7	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
59⅝	26⅝	Natom	s1.60	2.8	8	554	58⅝	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
81	46½	Natom	pf 4	5.1		8	79	78½	78½	— ½
24⅝	17⅝	NevPw	s2.32	11.	10	30	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ⅜
21⅝	14⅝	NevP	pf2.30	12.		z150	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
18⅝	13⅛	NevP	pf1.95	13.		5	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
24	17¼	NEngEl	2.36	11.	7	90	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
16⅝	11¼	NEnGE	1.72	12.	5	29	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
34¼	16⅝	NENucl	.30	1.0	22	122	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
38⅝	28⅝	NEngT	3.40	8.8	9	48	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅛	NYSEG	1.88	12.	5	144	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
35⅛	26	NYS	pf 3.75	13.		z220	29½	29½	29½	
86	60	NYS	pf 8.80	12.		z100	73	72½	73	+2
12	7¼	Newell	.80	7.1	5	79	11½	10⅞	11¼	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30	14⅝	Newhall	s.50	1.8	10	95	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
68⅝	24¼	Newmt	1.40a	2.8	5	209	49⅝	49½	49½	— ½
43¾	13¼	Newpark	.20	.5	29	216	42	40⅝	41⅝	+ ⅝
14¼	10½	NiaMP	1.52	12.	7	224	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
36	24	NiaMpf	3.40	13.		z100	27	27	27	—1
34¾	23	NiaMpf	3.60	13.		z220	28½	28	28	
37	26½	NiaMpf	3.90	13.		z80	31	31	31	—1
39¾	27¼	NiaMpf	4.10	12.		z20	33½	33½	33½	
48⅝	33½	NiaMpf	4.85	12.		z150	40	40	40	—1
20½	11⅞	NiagSh	2e	10.		103	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
35⅝	27⅛	NICOR	2.48	8.3	7	285	32⅛	32⅝	32⅝	
49¼	39⅝	NoblAf	n.16	.3	22	188	47½	46½	46⅝	— ¼
41⅛	21⅞	NorfWn	2.20	5.6	6	592	39⅝	39	39	— ¾
25¾	13⅜	Norlin	1.60	12.		31	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
33½	18¼	Norris	1.60	5.0	10	175	32¼	31	32	+ ½
49¼	25⅝	NACoal	.72	1.7	10	13	42	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg				63	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	23½	NoAPhl	1.70	5.5	5	31	30⅝	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅜
10⅝	7⅝	NoestUt	1.10	13.	7	155	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
20¼	8½	NCoISL	.70	4.6	7	9	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
16¼	10⅜	NIndPS	1.50	13.	8	215	12⅛	11⅞	12	
25½	18	NoStPw	2.42	10.	8	144	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
38	27⅜	NSPw	pf3.60	11.		z330	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ½
44⅞	32½	NSPw	pf4.11	11.		z30	36	36	36	— ⅜
46	33½	NSPw	pf4.16	11.		z40	36½	36½	36½	—1
108½	93	NSP	pf10.36	10.		z1340	102⅛	100	102⅛	+3⅛
48	31⅛	NorTel	g 1			266	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	— ¼
14¾	5½	Nihgate	g			116	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
58⅝	31½	Nortrp	1.80	4.0	7	91	45⅝	44¼	44⅝	— ⅜
34¾	20⅜	NwstAirl	.80	2.9	121	119	27⅞	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
28¾	18	NwtBcp	1.48	5.9	6	410	25¼	24⅞	25	— ¼
40¼	20½	NwstEn	1.50	2.9	7	98	37	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅜
27¾	25¼	NwEng	pf2.13	8.3		79	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
37⅜	24⅝	NwtInd	2.28	7.4	6	398	31½	30⅝	30⅞	— ½
26⅝	16⅜	NwtP	pf2.50	11.		4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
11½	7⅜	NwMLf	1e	9.4	11	54	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
29¼	22⅝	NwStW	1.80	7.4	8	16	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	
46	28⅝	Norton	1.60	3.6	9	155	44½	42¾	44½	+1⅜
18⅝	11	NorSim	1.08	6.1	7	819	18	17⅜	17⅝	
41	26	NortS	pf1.60	4.0		1	40	40	40	—1
63⅞	25½	Nucor	.44	.8	8	150	59¼	56½	56¾	—2¼
		— O—O—O —								
40⅝	26½	OakInd	.40	1.0	12	563	40½	38⅞	39	—1
31⅞	19	OcciPet	2	7.2	3	1767	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
50	33¼	OccIP	pf2.16	4.9		10	44¼	44⅛	44¼	— ½
102	66	OccIP	pf3.60	4.0		1	89	89	89	—1⅛
24	16⅜	OccIP	pf2.50	11.		45	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
20¼	14	OccIP	pf2.12	11.		17	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
22¼	15¼	OccIP	pf2.30	11.		4	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
43	36¾	ODECO	s		24	831	u45⅛	42½	44¼	+1⅞
41⅞	27⅜	Ogden	2.20	5.3	6	39	41⅜	41⅛	41¼	— ⅛
16½	11¾	OhioEd	1.76	13.	7	489	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
55	38	OhEd	pf4.44	12.		z30	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
44½	32	OhEd	pf4.56	14.		z200	34½	33	33	— ½
16⅝	12½	OhEd	pf1.80	13.		3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
82⅞	56	OhEd	pf8.64	14.		z100	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	—1
101½	77½	OhE	pf10.76	12.		z70	92½	92½	92½	
113	95	OhP	pfA 14	14.		z50	103½	103½	103½	
113⅝	94	OhP	pfF 14	14.		z40	103	102	103	+1
16⅝	11½	OklaGE	1.40	12.	12	354	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
9¼	6	OkIGE	pf.80	11.		z80	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
31⅜	17½	OklaNG	2	6.9	8	98	29⅜	28⅞	29	— ⅜
25	12½	Olin	1	4.8	7	357	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
44	28⅛	Omark	1.44	3.4	6	60	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	— ⅛
22	10⅛	Oneida	s.60	2.8	7	135	21⅞	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅝
13¼	8⅝	Opelika	.84	9.1	31	18	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
14¾	10⅝	OranRk	1.60	12.	6	49	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	4½	Orange				63	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	8	OrionC	.40	2.5	8	176	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅞	OutbM	.70	4.9	14	81	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
29½	12½	OutletCo	.60	2.2	36	160	27½	26⅞	27⅛	
17⅛	13½	OverhDr	1	6.5	7	11	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	17⅜	OvrnTr	1.40	5.3	5	17	27½	26½	26½	— ⅜
34¼	17¼	OvShp	s.50	1.5	8	92	33⅜	32½	32½	— ¼
31	22¼	OwenC	1.20	4.2	12	43	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅜	OwenIll	1.40	5.5	6	323	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
83	55	OwenIl	pf4.75	6.2		1	77	77	77	
13⅝	8½	Oxfrdln	.76	6.1	7	3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
		— P—Q —								
33⅞	19	PHH Gp	.80	2.4	11	222	u34¼	33⅞	33⅞	
12⅝	6⅜	PNBMt	1.84e	9.2		52	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
37	26⅛	PPG	2.16	6.1	6	210	36½	35½	35½	— ⅜
31⅜	19	PSA	n .30r	1.1	5	44	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅜
12⅜	8⅝	PacAS	1.30	12.		9	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
24⅝	19¼	PacGE	2.60	11.	7	286	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
24½	17	PacLtg	2.24	11.	6	83	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
57	40½	PacLm	2.40	4.6	13	73	52⅝	52	52¼	— ⅜
20¼	14½	PNwTel	1.64	8.1	8	85	20½	20	20½	
21¼	16¼	PacPw	2.04	10.	8	219	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	16⅛	PacScie	.50	1.6	13	300	u31⅝	28⅝	31⅝	+2⅝
15⅞	11	PacTT	1.40	8.9	9	181	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
16⅞	7⅞	PaineW	.44	2.9	20	236	15⅝	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
19⅞	10¼	PalW	pf1.30	7.3		15	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
20¼	13	PalmBc	1.20	6.1	6	30	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
4½	2½	Pamida			11	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7¾	3⅝	PanAm				780	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
35½	29	PanEP	s1.74	5.1	8	105	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
24⅜	13⅞	Papcft	1.25b	6.7	7	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	15¼	Pargas	1.16	5.8	6	220	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
55⅝	27	ParkDrl	.24	.5	19	159	53	51⅜	52½	— ½
22⅞	22⅝	ParHan	1.32	4.7	7	519	28¼	28	28⅛	— ¼
26	14	ParkPen	.44	1.8	10	67	25¼	25	25	
25½	10	PatPtl			121	391	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
26	15	Paylsnw	.48	3.0	8	56	23⅝	22½	22½	—1⅛
31	17⅞	Peabdy	.32b	1.0	13	1279	u31¼	30¼	31⅛	+1⅛
22¼	9⅝	Pengo			86	61	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
26½	14	PenCen			9	348	24½	23½	23½	—1
9⅝	4½	PenCn	prB			78	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
53	35½	PenCn	pr5.27	11.		110	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	—1⅝
12¼	5⅝	PennCp	.16	2.0	5	184	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	19⅝	Penney	1.84	7.2	8	468	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14½	PaPL	2.12	11.	7	138	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
46⅞	32½	PaPL	pf4.40	12.		z100	35½	35½	35½	— ½
46½	32	PaPL	pf4.50	13.		z170	35½	35	35	—1
104	77	PaPL	pf7.24	11.		z390	88	86¾	87½	—1½
106½	74	PaPL	pf 11	12.		z160	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅜
114	86	PaPL	pf 13	13.		z170	102½	101½	101½	+1⅛
80	56¼	PaPL	pf 8	13.		z60	64	64	64	
84½	57	PaPL	pf8.70	12.		z300	71	71	71	— ½
35⅝	25⅛	Penwlt	2.20	7.4	6	29	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	16½	Penw	pf1.68	8.2		34	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
54⅞	30	Pennzol	s 2	4.3	8	517	48¼	46½	46⅝	—1½
16⅞	11¼	PeopDr	.28	1.8	8	37	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅜
56	34⅝	PeopEn	3	5.9	10	74	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
28½	20	PepsiCo	1.30	4.7	9	1264	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
60	28¼	PerkinE	.72	1.2	19	369	59⅞	58⅞	59¼	— ½
37½	23¼	Petrie	1.40	3.9	10	1	35½	35½	35½	
42½	22⅞	Petroln	s.76	1.9	14	93	40⅝	40¼	40¼	— ½
37⅛	25⅛	PetRs	3.09e	8.4		18	37	36½	36⅝	
35	23⅝	PetRs	pf1.75	5.3		7	33⅜	33	33	— ⅜
44⅝	32	Pfizer	1.44	3.5	12	891	42⅛	41⅜	41½	— ⅜
48¼	22⅜	PhelpD	1.60	4.5	6	144	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	— ¼
17	11⅞	PhilaEl	1.80	13.	8	361	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
42½	27½	PhilE	pf4.30	13.		z110	32½	32	32	—1½
76¼	53	PhilE	pf 7	13.		z100	53	53	53	— ½
88⅞	57	PhilE	pf8.75	13.		z300	66	65	65	—1½
79½	50	PhilE	pf7.85	14.		z370	57⅜	56	57½	—1
115	109½	PhilE	pf15.25	14.		z4850	113	111½	112¼	+ ⅜
101	64	PhilE	pf9.52	12.		z50	82	82	82	
95½	62½	PhilE	pf9.50	13.		z100	70⅞	70½	70½	— ½
78	47	PhilE	pf7.80	13.		z140	58¼	57	58¼	+ ¼
71½	49	PhilE	pf7.75	14.		z200	56½	55	55	—2½
46⅞	24⅞	PhilSub	1.24	2.8	15	160	46¼	45	45	—1⅜
48½	29⅝	PhilMr	1.60	3.5	10	1909	45⅞	45½	45⅝	—1⅛
8	4	PhilInd	.36	5.1	7	58	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
12	8⅝	PhilInd	pf 1	9.8		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
61½	37⅝	PhilPet	1.80	4.2	6	2299	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	PhilVH	.60	4.8	5	31	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
20	10⅜	PiedAvt	.24	1.6	6	64	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
23	15⅜	PieNG	1.64	7.4	6	18	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Pier 1				334	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
41¼	27⅞	Pilsbry	1.72	4.9	7	159	35¼	34⅞	35	— ¼
51⅜	23⅜	Pioneer	s1.60	3.3	11	246	50½	48⅞	49	—1¼
40⅝	23¼	PitnyB	1.40	3.9	9	357	37	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
48⅝	24⅜	PitnB	pf2.12	5.7		22	37¼	36⅞	37	— ½
30⅝	17⅝	Pittstn	1.20	4.6	14	391	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4½	PlanRsc			10	405	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	13⅞	Plantrn	.16	.8	16	44	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
20½	10½	Playboy	.12	.8	12	37	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
57½	22	Plessey	1.43e	2.6	19	7	56	55⅝	56	+ ½
49½	24⅝	Pneumo	1	2.1	15	147	48⅝	46⅞	47¼	—1¼
27⅜	13⅞	PogoPd	.44	1.7	14	1452	26⅞	25⅞	26½	+ ¼
29⅜	19	Polaroid	1	3.7	23	2076	27⅞	26⅜	27⅜	+ ½
23	9⅝	Pndrosa	.40	3.3	5	82	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ½
26⅞	13⅞	PopTal	s.70	2.9	9	21	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
20	12½	Portec	.80b	4.5	6	44	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅜	PortGE	1.70	12.	13	137	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
103	82½	PoG	pf11.50	12.		z10	95	95	95	+1
42½	29	Potlch	1.32	3.6	9	120	37½	37	37	— ½
14½	10	PotmEl	1.52	12.	7	225	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
46⅞	30½	PotEl	pf4.50	12.		z950	37	36½	37	+1
43	28	PotEl	pf4.04	12.		z100	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
30	19⅜	Premier	s.68	2.3	10	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	6⅝	Presley	.40e	3.4	4	x48	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	14½	PrimeC	s		29	1056	38	37⅜	37½	— ⅛
15½	7	PrimMt	s		13	33	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
82⅞	62⅝	ProctG	3.88	4.8	10	413	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	10½	PrdRsh	s.28	1.8	17	128	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
33⅞	21⅞	Proler	1.40	4.7	5	12	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
16¼	11⅛	PSvCol	1.60	13.	9	196	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
22¼	14¼	PSCol	pf2.10	13.		3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25⅝	17⅜	PSInd	2.48	12.	4	1773	20½	20⅛	20½	— ¼
36	27	PSIn	pf3.50	11.		z90	31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
12	8	PSIn	pf1.08	12.		z130	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
103½	73½	PSIn	pf9.44	11.		z220	85	83	83	+ ½
18⅝	13	PSvNH	2.12	13.	6	66	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25⅝	17¼	PSNH	pf2.75	13.		z100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
25⅝	17⅝	PSNH	pf2.81	14.		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
32	29⅝	PSNH	pf4.25	14.		14	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ¼
21⅜	15¼	PSvNM	2.08	11.	6	178	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
21¼	15½	PSvEG	2.32	12.	7	470	19⅝	19	19⅛	
14	10⅝	PSEG	pf1.40	11.		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
40	29½	PSEG	pf4.08	12.		z100	34½	34⅛	34⅛	—1⅛
44⅝	34	PSEG	pf4.30	12.		z110	37	36	36	—2
52⅜	34⅛	PSEG	pf5.05	12.		z70	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—1
23⅝	14⅝	PSEG	pf2.17	12.		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25	16⅜	PSEG	pf2.43	12.		4	20	20	20	
110	94	PSE	pf12.25	12.		z770	103	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅜
83⅝	52	PSEG	pf7.80	12.		z20	63½	63½	63½	—1½
80	54	PSEG	pf7.52	12.		z50	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	
100⅝	67	PSEG	pf9.62	12.		z10	81½	81½	81½	— ¼
11⅜	5	Publick			7	221	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Pueblo			4	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅝	2⅝	P R Cem			3	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17	12	PgSPL	1.64	12.	10	145	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
43½	19¼	Pullmn	1	2.6	9	1388	39⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
17¾	13¾	Purex	1.28	7.7	7	47	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ¼
8⅞	3⅞	PurInFd			6	194	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
35¼	21	Puralir	1.40	5.0	10	14	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ⅛
35⅜	24⅝	QuakO	1.40	4.7	7	541	30	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
109⅞	72½	QuaO	pf9.56	9.8		z300	97⅞	97¼	97⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅜	QuakSO	s.80	5.2	12	358	16	15	15⅜	— ⅛
30	18¼	Quanex	1.12	4.1	6	80	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
10½	4½	Questor	.20	3.0	10	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		— R—R—R —								
14⅝	6⅝	RBInd	.28	2.6	7	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	18½	RCA	1.80	6.7	8	987	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
60	43	RCA	pf 4	6.8		8	59⅛	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
24	16¼	RCA	pf 2.12	9.1		105	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ½
35½	24	RCA	pf 3.65	12.		712	30⅞	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	8	RLC	.60	4.2	7	260	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ¼
10⅝	6¼	RTE	.60	6.6	28	47	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	RalsPur	.64	5.5	8	294	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
11¼	5⅝	Ramad	.12e	1.4	18	815	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
18¼	12½	Ranco	.84	5.8	7	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
24¼	15⅝	RapAm	.60e	2.5	7	108	23¾	23¼	23⅝	+ ½
83	54½	RapA	pfB 3	3.7		1	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
24⅝	16	RapA	pfC 3	12.		72	24⅝	23¼	24⅛	+ ⅜
31½	15	Raybt	1.60b	7.2		62	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
22⅜	12⅞	Raymdinf	1	4.5	24	372	22¼	21⅝	22	
90½	51½	Raythn	2	2.3	13	318	88½	87⅝	87⅞	— ⅝
59¼	26⅝	ReadBat	s.80	1.5	72	319	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	—1⅛
38	29⅝	RdgBat	pf2.13	5.9		48	36½	36	36	—1⅛
19⅝	13	Rampac	n1.70e	8.8	10	57	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	7⅝	RltRef	1.23e	12.	8	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
18⅝	5	RecgnEq	n		29	1677	16⅛	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	6⅝	Redmn	.20	2.1	9	586	9⅝	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	ReeceCo	.60	6.6	8	72	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
32	24⅝	ReevsB	2.20	7.0	5	x9	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¼
16½	9⅝	ReichCh	.48	4.0	14	99	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
72	44	RelGp	3	4.2	3	39	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝	—1
108	66½	RelG	pf 2.20	2.1		1	107	107	107	
25	18¼	RelG	pf 2.60	12.		10	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	19	Reliln	pf2.68	12.		3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir	.20	2.5		867	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ¼
30	16⅛	RepCp	.60b	2.8	4	50	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	13½	RepFnS	1	4.7	6	39	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
3½	1½	RepMtg			175	40	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅝	25	RepNY	s1.04	3.7	5	140	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	15	RNY	pf 2.12	11.		123	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
31	20¼	RepStl	2a	8.8	6	68	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
30¼	21	RepTex	1.16	4.3	6	68	27⅛	26⅝	27	— ⅛
35	20½	RevcoD	1	3.1	11	133	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
19¼	10⅞	Revere			4	56	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
54	35⅝	Revlon	1.56	3.0	11	570	52⅝	51⅞	51⅞	— ½
19⅜	9⅝	Rexham	.60	4.1	8	147	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
19½	14⅝	Rexnrd	1.04	5.9	7	19	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
42⅛	27	ReynIn	s2.10	5.2	7	601	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ¼
50½	36⅝	ReynIn	pf4.10	9.0		14	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
40⅝	27⅛	ReyMtl	2.20	6.0	4	142	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
35	13⅝	RichCo	1.30	7.7	26	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
27	17½	RchMer	1.32	5.6	7	723	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
23	15¼	RiegelT	1.80	8.0	5	38	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
56	27⅛	RioGran	1	1.9	8	547	55½	52½	54	+2⅝
41⅜	13⅝	RioGr	pf .80	2.1		1303	40¼	35⅝	38⅝	+3
33⅜	19½	RiteAid	.75	2.4	11	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	
21	14⅝	Robshw	1.40	7.3	7	37	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
41¼	27⅜	Robtsn	2.20	5.4	6	33	41	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Robins	.40	4.1	5	229	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
16½	11⅝	RochG	1.48b	10.	7	53	14¼	14	14⅛	
20	15⅜	RochTl	1.68	8.6	7	67	19⅝	19⅝	19½	— ⅛
18¼	12½	Rockowr	15c	1.0	16	21	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
31⅞	25⅝	Rockwl	s1.40	4.6	8	318	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅜
55⅝	34½	RkInt	pf1.35	2.5		4	53	53	53	—1
55⅝	32⅜	RohmH	2.32	4.3	7	109	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅞
20	10½	RohrInd			9	275	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	15⅜	Rollins	.88	3.0	11	145	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	
37½	32½	Rolm	s		33	1293	36½	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅜
4⅝	1½	Ronson				17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅞	8⅝	Roper	.90	7.3	7	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
21⅞	13⅝	Rorer	.84	4.1	12	557	20⅞	19⅞	20⅝	— ½
35⅛	24½	Rowan	s.08	.3	21	172	31⅝	30⅝	31	— ⅜
49½	48	Rowan	pf2.04	4.2		21	48½	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	10⅝	RC Cos	1.04	7.0	9	197	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
92⅝	66½	RoylD	6.16e	7.0	3	179	88¼	88	88	— ⅛
30½	20	Rubbrm	.92	3.5	10	12	26	26	26	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	RussTog	.88	7.3	5	45	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
30	16½	RyanH	1.20	4.7	8	241	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
27½	16	RyderS	1.08b	4.3	8	376	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅝
		— S—S—S —								
15⅝	6⅝	SCA	.20f	1.3	13	505	u15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
31⅞	16⅝	SCM	1.80	5.9	6	226	31	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	SFN	.92	3.7	9	29	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
36	19¾	SPSTec	.64	1.9	7	47	34½	34	34⅛	— ⅜
63¼	34	Sabine	s .28	.5	34	182	57⅜	56½	56⅝	— ½
30½	17	SfedBus	n.40	1.4	21	70	29½	28¾	29½	+ ⅜
6⅛	3	Safedin	n			169	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
40	27½	Safewy	2.40	7.9	7	95	33⅜	32⅞	33	—1⅛
11⅝	6⅝	SagaCp	.44	4.0	7	357	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
60	26⅛	SJoMn	1.50	2.6	17	138	58⅝	57⅝	57½	— ⅜
12⅝	9	StJoLP	1.26	12.	10	21	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
81⅝	47⅞	StLSaF	2.50	3.2	8	3	78½	78½	78½	— ½
10⅝	7⅝	SPaul	1.02	11.		35	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
34⅞	25¼	StRegP	2	6.3	6	610	32¼	31⅞	32	
8⅝	5	Salant	.40	5.4	8	66	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Sambos				1344	6⅜	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
15⅝	11⅛	SDieGs	1.60	12.	7	156	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	12	SJuanR	1.45t	8.2	25	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	22½	Sanders	.50	1.0	18	199	48⅝	47½	47⅝	—1⅛
72	43⅝	SFeInd	2.60	4.2	7	769	62⅝	61¼	61⅜	—1⅛
19⅞	12	SFeIn	pf .50	2.9		3	17	17	17	— ⅛
51⅞	26⅝	SFeInt	.72	1.4	21	2112	u52⅝	49¼	52	+2½
19½	13½	SgtWel	1	5.4	7	16	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	SaulRE			64	688	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	7¼	SavASIp	.85e	.4	13	164	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
17⅝	7⅝	SavOnD	.50	2.8	17	281	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
12⅝	8⅝	SavElP	1.20	12.	12	19	10	9⅝	9⅝	
11½	8½	SavE	pf1.28	13.		9	10	10	10	
19½	12⅛	Savin	.70	4.8	3	260	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
21¼	17¼	Savin	pf1.50	7.4		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
9⅝	4	Saxon	.05e	.7	7	227	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Schaefer				6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
45	27½	SchrPlo	1.60	3.8	10	1269	43¼	42	42½	—1⅛
13⅝	5	Schlitz				235	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ½
140½	81⅝	Schlmb	1.50	1.1	21	572	135⅝	133½	134⅛	—2¼
42⅛	21⅛	SciAtl	.14	.4	60	246	40½	39⅝	39⅝	—1½
25	18⅝	Scoa	s .96	4.1	6	25	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
8	4⅛	ScottLad	.35e	.8	6	1093	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ¼
30⅝	17¼	ScotFet	1.80	7.5	6	93	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
22⅛	13⅝	ScottP	1	5.3	5	1926	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
23½	14	Scottys	.52	2.3	11	34	23⅝	23	23	
20⅝	13⅞	Scovill	1.52	8.5	6	28	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	Scudder			24	11	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
9½	8⅛	Scud	pf1.01e	11.		2	9⅝	9½	9½	
12½	9	SeaCA	pf1.46	14.		30	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	12⅛	SeaCont	.42	1.7	6	49	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
47⅜	25	SeabCL	2.20b	4.7	6	136	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ¼
14½	7	SeaWA			11	871	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	
31⅞	22⅜	Sealst	1.28	4.9	6	204	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
59	30	Seagrm	1.10	2.8	14	356	55⅛	54⅜	55⅛	
23	16	Seagrv	.30s	1.5	7	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
25½	12½	SealAir	.52	2.1	14	134	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	— ¼
32⅝	14	SealPw	1.30	5.5	8	6	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
27½	15½	SearleG	.52	2.0	14	1130	26⅜	25½	26⅛	— ¼
20¼	14⅝	Sears	1.36	7.8	10	6640	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
9⅝	4	Seatrain				194	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
33	22⅜	SecPac	2	6.8	5	68	29⅞	29	29⅜	— ½
65½	50	Sedco	s .48	.7	32	615	u64⅝	61	64⅝	+3½
11⅝	7⅝	SeigLt	1.20	12.		10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	7⅝	SvCoInt	.44	3.1	7	23	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
28	12½	Shaklee	.80	3.2	13	76	25⅝	24⅞	25	— ⅜
49	31	Shapell	.15	.3	6	5	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
46⅝	13½	ShearL	.60	1.4	5	112	43	41⅞	42	—1¼
40⅝	34	ShellO	s		8	462	37⅜	37	37½	— ⅜
41⅜	27	ShellT	4.30e	11.	4	6	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	ShelGlo	.30	4.3		163	7⅛	7	7	
17¼	10⅝	ShelG	pf1.35	9.7		6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
39	22⅝	Shrwin	.75e	2.0	7	45	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
62	41	Shrw	pf 4.40	7.2		z60	61	61	61	+1
14½	11½	SierPac	1.46	11.	7	52	13	12⅞	12⅞	

(Continued on Page 10)

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
August 27, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	3,175	3,100	3,125	3,130	+24
Nov	N.Q.	N.Q.	—	—	Unch.
Dec	3,255	3,180	3,122	3,195	+9
Mar	3,360	3,300	3,305	3,315	+23
May	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,290	3,305	+35
Jly	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,180	3,260	+80
Aug	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,120	3,190	+80
Oct	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,080	3,150	+80
920 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	925	925	905	935	—5
Dec	979.50	970	969	970	+3
Mar	1,005	1,005	1,005	1,010	+5
May	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,010	1,030	—10
Jly	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,035	1,060	+5
Sep	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,045	1,085	—5
23 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

August 27, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	192	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	184
Asahi Glass	426	Mitsubi Chem.	241
Canon	632	Mitsubi Corp.	481
Dai Nip. Print	569	Mitsubi Elec	207
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	484
Fuji Photo	637	Mitsukoshi	428
Hitachi	307	Nippon Elec.	440
Honda Motor	517	Nippon Steel	159
C. Itoh	425	Sharp	572
I.H.I.	146	Sony Corp	2,250
Japan Air L.	2,370	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	885	Sumitomo Chem.	133
Kao Soap	419	Sumitomo Metal	155
Kawasaki Steel	136	Taisho Marine	287
Kirin Brewery	416	Takeda	580
Komatsu	377	Teijin	135
Kubota	370	Tokyo Marine	631
Matsu El. Ind.	744	Toray	240
Matsu E. Wks	580	Toyota	786

New Index: 478.43 ; Previous: 477.84
Nikkei-DJ Index: [illegible] ; Previous: [illegible]

European Gold Markets

August 27, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	632.75	633.85	+2.85
Zurich	631.50	632.50	+3.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	632.20	635.50	+4.05

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Aug. short expiry on 27 Aug. 80 [illegible] p.m. Geneva time.

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28305

Old Court
DOLLAR COMMODITY TRUST
Prices on August 7, 1980:
U.S. $47.65 Bid; U.S. $50.69 Offer
Next dealing date August 21, 1980
N.M. ROTHSCHILD
P.O. Box 58, Guernsey, C.I.

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT/ ENGINEERING — A degree and/or professional standing in project engineering with a successful background of at least twelve years on projects involving petroleum refining or petrochemical processing. Position involves overall direction and coordination of engineering, procurement and startup functions relative to execution of contracts on medium to large size projects.

COST ENGINEERING — Formal training and a minimum of seven years experience in the analysis, evaluation and reporting of costs for medium to large size petroleum process plant projects. Thorough knowledge of cost engineering principles, practices and techniques.

PIPING DESIGN/DRAFTING — Formal training and a minimum of five years experience in the petroleum or petrochemical fields, designing, drafting and checking of plant and piping layouts. Knowledge in the use of engineering scale models as a design tool is desirable.

INSTRUMENT DESIGN/DRAFTING — Formal training and a background of at least five years in elementary and logic diagrams, schematics, control panel layouts and instrument data sheets.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Thursday, August 28, 1980 **

Japan Urged by U.S. To Limit Car Exports

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Aug. 27 — The United States today issued a new warning to Japan over the threat posed by its booming car exports as monthly motor vehicle production — aided by active exports — reached a record of more than one million units.

U.S. Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, at a press conference here, warned car manufacturers against any action that would further fan the flames of trade protectionism in the United States and urged them not to take advantage of the recession hitting the U.S. industry by increasing exports.

However, Japan today reiterated its stand against imposing export controls. Rokusuke Tanaka, Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI), said the government has no plans to put controls on automobile exports to ease strained trade relations with the United States.

He also predicted at a news conference that the next area of trade friction would be with the U.S. electronics and integrated circuit industry.

"High technology will be the main arena of trade competition in the 1980s," he said, adding that his ministry would take a positive stance in providing financial assistance for research and development in the field.

"Japan supports a policy of free and open markets," he said, and restrictions on auto exports might inspire protectionist moves against other Japanese exports.

"Our trade with the United States is immense and multifold," he said. "It would be strange if there were not frequent areas of trade friction."

However, he did caution that "if Japanese industry is to survive, it should avoid flooding exports into any one place." He also acknowledged that MITI officials and automakers were talking about "self restraint" over exports as opposed to compulsory controls.

In the past few months the Foreign Trade Ministry has asked Toyota, Nissan and other automakers to exercise "self-restraint" in their exports to the United States. But it has ruled against taking measures to curtail the export flow. About one-fourth of the cars being sold in the United States today are Japanese. U.S. automakers claim this is partly responsible for the massive layoffs in the industry.

Japan's U.S. auto exports now are estimated to reach 750,000 units this year, nearly 100,000 more than previously anticipated. Japan's small vehicles have been flooding into the United States and Europe, where car industries are hit by recession. European and U.S. industrialists, complaining that Japan is almost closed to foreign cars, have called for import curbs on Japanese vehicles.

The Japan Automobile Association reported that total July production rose 6.3 percent from June to a record 1.04 million vehicles, the first time monthly production has exceeded a million. Passenger car output of 665,735 units was up 23.7 percent from a year earlier and truck production climbed 22.4 percent. The association said July exports were estimated to have been 40 percent more than a year ago.

Mr. Marshall called for voluntary restraints. He stressed the importance of trying to help the U.S. motor industry to make the transition to small fuel-efficient cars. This would require about $80 billion in investment, he said. Japanese car exports would be a major factor during the transition.

Mr. Tanaka also indicated that the government should begin to stimulate the economy in the face of growing indications of a slowdown. "I can't help but reach the conclusion that our economy has begun showing signs of decline," he said and hinted that the Bank of Japan's latest cut in the discount rate, to 8¼ percent, may not be enough to spur the economy.

Later, his ministry reported that the manufacturing and mining production index in July slipped 0.1 percent in June to 142 (1975 equals 100). However, this was up 5.8 percent from the year-earlier month, the ministry noted.

Swiss Removing Last Control on Foreign Monies

BERN, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Switzerland announced today the removal of the last of the existing measures aimed at stopping the inflow of foreign capital, imposed five years ago to reduce speculation on an upward revaluation of the Swiss franc.

The Finance Ministry and National Bank said that as of Aug. 31 non-resident foreigners may purchase as many francs as they want and banks may then pay interest on such deposits.

Switzerland has gradually removed restrictions on non-resident foreigners buying francs and having deposits as the U.S. dollar stabilized and the franc stopped surging. The most severe restriction — a 40 percent annual negative interest charge on deposits held by non-resident foreigners — was introduced in 1977 but lifted last Dec. 1.

But banks were still barred from paying any interest at all on such holdings. The non-interest rule was lifted March 11 for deposits of three months and more. Banks also were permitted to again deal with non-resident foreigners wanting to engage in the forward buying of francs.

Now, as of Aug. 31, banks can pay interest on all deposits. The current basic interest rate is 3 percent, which rises for long-term deposits.

There was no immediate effect on the foreign exchange market. "The dollar is far more affected at the moment by the shifts in short-term U.S. interest rates," a Zurich dealer said. "But in the medium term this could have a positive effect on the Swiss franc as big Middle East customers will now be able to keep cash in francs," he said.

Coffee Cartel Losing Hold Over Market

Producer Attempt To Boost Prices Fails

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ) — Efforts by coffee-producing countries to bolser prices are not succeeding as in the past.

In June and early July, prices for the raw green beans fell about 20 percent to about $1.60 a pound, the lowest level since early 1979. Coffee producers took price-propping action — they stopped export sales — as they have done over the years.

But "it obviously didn't work," a coffee analyst said.

Prices continued to slump, and last week, led by Brazil, the largest coffee grower, many Latin American countries resumed exports.

The price weakness suggests the end of a period when producers, which include Brazil, Colombia and Mexico, were consistently successful in boosting prices, analysts say. "I don't think financially or mentally they can do what they have in the past," when they propped prices by buying futures and jointly marketing their commodity, a veteran trader said.

Analysts say that producer efforts are not working because world supplies are sufficient to meet demand. Recent harvests have been large — Brazil's crop is forecast to jump about 32 percent this year due to the mild winter there — and U.S. coffee consumption has dropped.

In addition, the producers' psychological effect on roasters, firms that process the green beans, seems to be wearing off. "The roaster has learned to live" with producer-tightened world supplies, the trader said.

Current supplies are far from tight. Inventories of about 1.5 million bags of 132 pounds each are certified ready for delivery to roasters, analysts said. And traders estimate that about half of that belongs to the producers' group.

Rumors that Pan Cafe S.A., a coffee-trading and marketing company formed in May by the producers, might sell the coffee in Europe or stockpile up to 300,000 bags in Italy have not convinced U.S. roasters that supplies might tighten.

Rumors have circulated that the group has been troubled by financial disagreements stemming partly from recent large losses in futures trading. Traders point to the "disorganized" resumption of exports. The economies of many coffee producers, especially the smaller countries, are highly dependent on coffee exports for foreign exchange and can ill afford continued stockpiling, analysts add.

However, the recent low prices may motivate the group to unite, analysts say. The countries are scheduled to meet in mid-September under the International Coffee Organization in London.

French Imports of Gas

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ) — The price that France will pay for natural gas imported from the Netherlands will be progressively adjusted to the level of that paid for heavy fuel oil, officials at Gaz de France confirmed today.

Genetic Firm Eyes Wall Street

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ) — Genetic engineering, the manipulation of living cells to mass-produce specific microorganisms, may seem futuristic, but the technology is moving out of the laboratory and into commercial pathways.

Human insulin made by the gene-splicers is already being used in clinical trials. So is human interferon, a new hope for fighting cancer. Other potential uses of the technology, known as recombinant DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), range from bacteria that eats oil spills to organisms that renew feedstocks for chemicals.

Wall Street has been aware of, and periodically has become excited about, the new technology, but investors have been able to participate in only a limited way through large companies for whom the effort with DNA, the basic genetic material of life, represents only a small part of the whole.

Now Genentech Inc., one of the four private or closely-held research companies in the forefront of recombinant DNA developments, is going public. The other genetics-engineering concerns are Cetus Corp., 61 percent-owned by Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil (Indiana) and National Distillers; Genex Corp., 55 percent-owned by Koppers Co. and Inoven; and Biogen SA of Geneva, 40 percent-owned by Schering-Plough and Inco.

Genentech's offering of one million shares is expected to become effective in about a month. Trade sources said interest in the issue is strong, even though the company has been required to warn that its stock "involves a high degree of risk."

The company hopes to offer its stock at $25 to $30 a share, which would instantly give its then-outstanding 7.5 million shares a market value of at least $180 million. The company's original backers, who own the 6.5 million shares currently outstanding, paid an average price of $1.85 a share.

The company was founded in 1976 by Robert Swanson, its 32-year-old president, and Herbert Boyer, 44, vice president, who each own about 15 percent. The two were pursuing DNA developments before they formed Genentech.

Other owners of more than 5 percent of the company are Lubrizol Enterprises, 24 percent; Kleiner & Perkins, a San Francisco venture capital firm, 14 percent; and Wilmington Securities Inc., 6.2 percent. Kleiner & Perkins has told the company it plans to distribute 844,920 of its 938,800 share to its partners after the offering.

Since its founding, Genentech says it has accumulated a deficit of $691,000 through June 30. It had net income of one cent a share in the first half, helped by a large jump in interest income. In 1979, it earned two cents a share after losing 14 cents a share in 1978 and 17 cents a share in 1977.

The bulk of its revenues have come from contracts with major corporations, but it says that it expects to get a substantial portion of future revenue from direct company sales of new products. Its principal contract work is for Eli Lilly for insulin; Ab Kabi, a Swedish pharmaceuticals concern, for human-growth hormone; and Hoffmann-La Roche for interferon.

Revenues in the first half were nearly $3.5 million, surpassing the $3.4 million in all of 1979. Current contracts should generate at least $2.7 million of revenues in the second half, the company says.

Among the risk factors cited by Genentech are the uncertainty of future financial results and financing needs, possible delays in clearances by the Food and Administration and other U.S. agencies for use of its products, expectations that competition will become more intense, and the possiblity that prices for it stock, to be traded over the counter, "may be highly volatile."

Prices Decline Broadly on Wall Street

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 — With interest rates continuing to rise, prices were sharply and broadly lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange today. Trading was moderately active.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 2.80 points yesterday, was off 10.32 points to 943.09.

Declines led advances by an 11-to-4 margin. Volume amounted to about 44.2 million shares, compared with 41.7 million yesterday.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. The Amex index droped 2.70 to 328.55 and declines led advances 359 to 230. Volume was 6.43 million shares, down from 7.08 million yesterday.

Analysts said investors continue to worry about rising interest rates, as an 11½-percent prime rate becomes general, inflation and a decline in U.S. productivity in the second quarter. They said the $1.85-billion July trade deficit had little impact on the market.

Santa Fe Industries lost ⅞ to 61⅝ and Southern Pacific ½ to 37¼. Southern Pacific said approval of the proposed merger of the two railroads was delayed a month until the end of September due to the complexity of the deal. Analysts cautioned that the merger might never go through.

Rio Grande Industries, another railroad, rose 2¼ to 54.

VSI Corp., which agreed to merge into Fairchild Industries for $280 million in cash and stock, rose 1⅝ to 41⅝. Fairchild picked up ¼ to 26.

Among the host of declining issues, Raytheon fell two to 87⅛, Capital Cities 1¼ to 62½, Schlumberger 2¼ to 134⅜, Philip Morris 1¼ to 45⅛, General Electric 1⅛ to 54⅜, Dow Chemical one to 35¼, and Tandy 2⅜ to 70⅝.

While a large number of issues lost ground, a number advanced strongly as well. General American Oil gained two to 77, Ocean Drilling 1⅞ to 44¼, AMF 1¼ to 20¼, Sedco 3½ to 64¾, and Washington National 2¼ to 37.

Tesoro Petroleum — the subject of takeover speculation and which traded over one million shares — rose 1⅞ to 31⅞.

Gold-mining issues were in the spotlight for a while as bullion prices rose on international exchanges. ASA Ltd., Campbell Red Lake, Dome Mines, and Homestake Mining were higher at one point.

In Chicago, wheat futures prices closed slightly higher, while corn and soybean complex prices closed slightly lower.

French Output Up 0.7%

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ) — French industrial production rose 0.7 percent in June. The 1970-based index, seasonally adjusted and excluding the building industry, rose to 132 from 131 in May, the statistical bureau reported today, but was unchanged from the year-ago level.

U.S. Productivity Off 1.1% in 2d Quarter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Productivity for all nonfinancial U.S. corporations slumped 1.1 percent during the second quarter as output fell more than it has at any time in 22 years of record-keeping, the Labor Department said today.

It was the sixth quarterly decline in productivity. The only time that productivity has declined for a longer period of time — seven straight quarters — was during 1973-74 when the United States was experiencing its last recession.

The second-quarter productivity slump followed a meager 0.1-percent decline during the first three months of the year.

Two components make up the productivity statistic — output by the corporations and the amount of hours worked by their employees. The department said output fell 10.7 percent during the April-June quarter, the largest recorded since record keeping began in 1958. At the same time, employee hours dropped 9.8 percent, marking the largest decline since the first quarter of 1975.

The department also reported that hourly compensation to workers — wages, salaries, fringe benefits and employer contributions — increased 11.1 percent during the quarter. But "real" hourly compensation — what a worker's money and benefits are worth after inflation is taken into consideration — fell 2.3 percent between April and June.

That decline represented the ninth straight quarter of decrease, the longest string on record.

At the same time, the department revised some productivity figures i[...] released last month. The depart[...] ment had said productivity decline[...] 3.1 percent in the private busines[...] sector during the second quarter[...] 4.1 percent in the nonfarm busines[...] sector and 3.2 percent in the manu[...] facturing sector. New data reveal[...] productivity actually dropped only[...] 1.9 percent for private businesse[...] and 2.9 percent in the nonfarm sec[...] tor. However, the fall in productivi[...] ty in the manufacturing category[...] was revised up to 4.5 percent.

Meanwhile, the Paris-based Or[...] ganization for Economic Coopera[...] tion and Development reported to[...] day that deflationary forces backe[...] by tighter monetary policy in the[...] first half have led to a dramatic re[...] action in the U.S. economy and [...] pronounced "V-shaped" recession[...] can now be expected.

Its annual review of the U.S[...] economy said that instead of the[...] relatively drawn-out "saucer[...] shaped" outlook foreseen earlier[...] this year, most of the weakness in[...] the economy now appears likely to[...] occur in 1980, with some recovery[...] in demand in 1981.

The OECD said it is less bullish[...] than other forecasters about this re[...] covery and forecast a growth of 0.[...] percent in gross national product in[...] 1981 after a decline of 1¼ percent[...] in 1980.

The striking feature of the current U.S. outlook, it said, is that although the rate of price increases is[...] likely to fall over the next 18[...] months, the recession may not lead[...] to a reduction in the momentum [...] underlying inflationary trends. It[...] forecast consumer price inflation of[...] 13¾ percent for 1980, slowing to 10[...] percent in 1981.

U.S. Trade Deficit Falls to $1.85 Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI) — An unusually sharp reduction in oil imports squeezed the U.S. trade deficit to $1.85 billion in July, its lowest in 16 months, the government said today.

Although July's deficit was the 50th consecutive monthly trade gap, it was significantly smaller than June's $2.28-billion deficit and the smallest since a $1.77-billion shortfall in March, 1979.

The Commerce Department said exports fell 3 percent last month from a seasonally adjusted $18.64 billion in June to $18.07 billion. But imports fell even more — 4.8 percent — from $20.92 billion to $19.92 billion.

Commerce analysts said a dramatic drop in petroleum imports — brought on by the recession, driver conservation and an apparent inventory adjustment by oil companies — more than accounted for the the overall drop in imports.

At the same time, they said, it appears the U.S. recession is beginning to spread to other countries and is probably responsible for the reduction in exports.

Petroleum imports fell from an average of 7.1 million barrels a day in June to only 5.6 million barrels a day in July. It was the least amount of foreign oil imported since May, 1976.

"We've cut consumption way back but I think this is somewhat of an aberration," a Commerce economist said. "This is unusually low.

Excluding the sharp decline in oil imports, imports of other goods, notably cars, rose about $200 million. Thirteen of the 26 import categories were up, the department said.

On the export side, 11 categories were up while 15 declined. Increased exports of wheat and soybeans were overshadowed by larger declines in power machinery and gold.

The figures are based on imports using the so-called CIF method, which includes cost, insurance and freight. On this basis, so far this year the deficit has totaled $23.45 billion compared with $19.7 billion a year earlier and $37.29 billion for all of last year.

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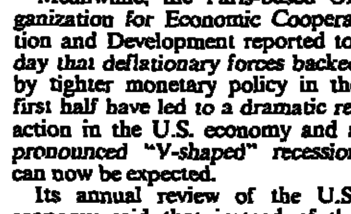
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Japanese Share of Car Market Soars

Protectionist Spirit Grows in Europe

By John Tagliabue

BONN, Aug. 27 (NYT) — The West German government, one of the most vociferous supporters of free trade, is coming under increasing pressure from an ailing and angry auto industry to restrict imports of Japanese automobiles.

The appeal for protection is echoing through Europe. Japan's success in the West German market, which analysts consider one of Europe's toughest, and the prospect that U.S. protectionism could deflect even more Japanese trade to Europe are sending shock waves through the industry.

Japanese automakers are strong in Britain, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, and are seeking to pierce protectionist barriers in such countries as Italy by plans for acquisitions and joint ventures.

One recent study done for the Common Market predicts that Japan will hold as much as 14 percent of the total European market by 1984, and appeals are increasing for measures to restrain the Japanese onslaught and to speed up EEC efforts to reach a trade agreement on cars with the Japanese.

While auto sales in West Germany sank in the first six months of the year by 15 percent, causing such automakers as Opel and Ford to cut production and plan costly layoffs, the Japanese almost doubled their share of the shrinking market to 9.1 percent from 5 percent last year, selling 125,400 cars, up from 77,792. Peter Weiher, chairman of Ford Werke, has called on Bonn to take measures to create equal opportunity for the hard-pressed domestic industry and other industry leaders are understood to have let Bonn know that they are deeply concerned.

In the Netherlands, the Japanese took almost 30 percent of the market in the first half, up from only 19.5 percent last year.

In Britain, they held 13 percent of the market in the first half, up from 10.9 percent last year. And in July, they accounted for 18 percent of sales, topping BL Ltd., Britain's own big state-controlled automaker.

[Nissan announced today that it would restrict imports of its popular Datsun models in response to its surge in market share, Reuters reported from London. Details on the size of its share or the sales limits were not divulged.

[Officials of the British and Japanese car industry associations are to discuss the import situation, including Japan's informal 11-percent U.K. market share, at meetings in Tokyo starting Sept. 9.]

Europe's automakers complain that stringent Japanese emissions regulations, demanding costly modifications, and the low value of the yen against most European currencies, which drives up the price of European products in Japan, keep them from balancing imports by selling in Japan.

Volkswagen, the strongest non-Japanese company in Japan, with about 38 percent of the import market, said that the undervalued yen and modifications to meet Japanese environmental standards drove the cost of the Rabbit in Japan to 120 percent higher than that of a Toyota Corolla, a comparable Japanese car.

A recent study by Marketing Systems, a West German marketing analyst, for the Common Market predicts that Japanese automakers will capture as much as 13 to 14 percent of Europe's market by 1984, when their drive in Europe is expected to peak.

"The Europeans will start catching up with production of small, fuel-efficient models then, for which there are long waiting lists today," said Detlef Borscheid, one of the study's authors, "and the demand for middle-class cars should begin to pick up again."

The study examines several other possibilities, including what would happen to Europe's automakers if the United States closed its doors to Japanese cars. It concludes that such a move would have disastrous effects for the industry not only in Europe, but on third markets as well, where Japan would divert its production to compensate for lost U.S. markets.

Despite pressures from the European industry, policy-makers seem unlikely to give in to demands for immediate auto-import restrictions.

Otto Lambsdorff, the West German minister of economics, spoke in July to Japanese officials in Tokyo about possible voluntary restraint but ruled out West German trade restrictions. EEC officials agree with the West German position. "We keep telling them, if they cannot compete in their own market, how do they expect to compete anywhere else," a spokesman in Brussels said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 27, 1980 , excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9590	4.6910	109.83 *	46.965 *	0.2295	—	6.8050 *	118.125 *	35.23 *
Brussels (a)	28.815	68.9225	16.00	6.90	3.3725 *	14.7058	—	17.369	5.183
Frankfurt	1.7975	4.3050	—	43.03 *	2.102 x	91.78 *	6.228 *	108.38 *	32.34 *
London (b)	2.3919	—	4.3055	10.0010	2,048.25	4.690	68.96	3.9688	13.305
Milan	856.05	2,041.90	475.10	204.68	—	436.94	29.649	515.03	153.67
New York	—	2.3921	0.5551	0.2386	0.1168 *	0.5100	0.0347	0.6028	0.1796
Paris	4.1820	9.9790	232.180 *	—	4.8875 x	212.980 *	14.4910 *	251.520 *	75.0100 *
Zurich	1.6598	3.9714	92.2519 *	39.7870 *	0.1939	84.7244 *	5.7575 *	—	29.8115 *
ECU	1.4052	0.5888	2.5315	5.8774	1,202.89	2.7593	40.5623	2.3359	7.8286

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0342	Belgian fin. franc	29.245	0.2020	Hong Kong $	4.9500	0.3013	Saudi Riyal	3.3190
0.8628	Canadian $	1.1590	2.0930	Irish £	0.4778	0.0786	Schilling	12.72
0.1796	Danish krone	5.5670	0.0441	Israeli £	22.70	0.4696	Singapore $	2.1295
N.Q.	Drachma	N.Q.	3.7341	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2678	0.2393	Swedish krona	4.1790
0.0200	Escudo	49.893	0.2058	Norw. krone	4.8590	0.2711	U.A.E. dirham	3.6880
N.Q.	Fin. mark	N.Q.	N.Q.	Peseta	N.Q.	0.0046	Yen	219.50

£ Sterling: 1.1433 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Weekly net asset value
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
On January 1, 1980: U.S. $66.42
On August 25, 1980: U.S. $82.22
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

August 22, 1980

U.S. Gives Car Industry a Break

By Reginald Stuart

DETROIT, Aug. 27 (NYT) — In a victory for the automobile industry's efforts to win regulatory relief from the government, the Environmental Protection Agency announced in Washington yesterday that it was dropping an air pollution control requirement that could save the industry more than $250 million a year.

The action, hailed by the auto companies, represents the first major response to an order by President Carter for a review of all rules covering automakers with the intent of giving them relief from the cost of regulation.

Last month, the president proposed a $1-billion package of aid for the industry. The first major step in that package was the establishment of a special loan guarantee program for car dealers in financial difficulty. Bank loans to eligible dealers would be guaranteed by the government up to 90 percent of the amount borrowed.

In a letter to automakers from Michael Walsh, head of the EPA's program for controlling mobile-source air pollution, he said the agency was eliminating a rule requiring "tamper-proof" idlers for 1982 and later model-year cars and light trucks.

He said the agency had concluded that the requirement would yield "marginally small benefits against the cost of compliance and, considering the financially troubled condition of the automobile industry, EPA has decided that it is in the nation's best interest to delete this requirement."

Donald Jensen, director of automotive emissions and fuel economy at Ford, said: "The government asked us to give them five priorities for regulatory relief. This was one of them. So we feel very pleased by the action."

He said that Ford, which expects to report a loss of about $1 billion for this year, would have been required to spend between $85 million and $90 million on the new idler had the regulation not been dropped.

In its broad program to reduce air pollution caused by automobiles, the EPA last year proposed and then required that automakers equip passenger cars and light trucks with idlers that would adjust engine speed in such a way that the vehicle's owner could not readjust the engine to idle at a higher level. The rule was aimed at reducing the increase in pollution that occurs when engines are set to idle at speeds that create undesirable levels of pollution emission.

Mr. Walsh said new data on passenger cars built in the last few years "showed that idle speed changes were less likely to increase exhaust emissions than originally believed."

Canadian Energy Dispute Threatens 2 Oil Projects

CALGARY, Alberta, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ) — Last month's breakdown in negotiations between the province of Alberta and Canada's federal government on domestic oil and natural gas pricing and revenue sharing could cause the delay or halting of two multibillion-dollar oil development projects planned in Alberta.

Until the dispute is settled, Alberta has threatened to withhold licenses for the two projects, a $Can.8-billion heavy oil development by Imperial Oil, and a $Can.7-billion synthetic oil plant proposed by Alsands project group, managed by Shell Canada.

Because Ottawa and Alberta remain firm in their positions and neither has said that it plans to resume negotiations, an indefinite licensing postponement seems likely. Both Imperial and Alsands have issued warnings that such delays will force them to review their plans.

The federal government has offered to ensure a price of $Can.32 a barrel for oil produced from both plants, with an annual escalation based on consumer prices. Alberta and the companies consider the price inadequate and are pressing for the world price, currently at least $Can.36 a barrel.

Federal Position

A senior official with the federal Energy Department said that the oil companies were ready to proceed with the plants six months ago when the world price was $Can.27 a barrel, but now they consider $Can.32 a barrel inadequate. He said the projects are profitable at the offered price and he added that the state-owned Petro-Canada will build them if the private sector refuses.

Joseph Mariash, a Shell spokesman, said that Alsands will have to decide by mid-September whether to proceed with preparations for plant construction, scheduled to begin in 1982 with initial production in 1987. The facility is designed to produce 140,000 barrels of synthetic crude oil daily, 11 percent of Canada's oil production.

Other Alsands sponsors include Petro-Canada, Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas, Dome Petroleum, and units of Standard Oil (Indiana), Standard Oil of California, Gulf Oil, and Petrofina.

The Alsands project already has been delayed a year and further delays are possible, Mr. Mariash said. The consortium is spending $Can.2 million a month on engineering and other development costs, he said.

Calvin Evans, a vice president of the Imperial Oil subsidiary undertaking the heavy-oil development, said the company is spending $Can.6 million a month on its project. The 140,000-barrel-a-day plant is expected to be completed by 1986.

Aliens Boost Holdings in U.S. Firms

Direct Investment Up 23% During Last Year

By Caroline Atkinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP) — Foreigners boosted their direct investment in U.S. companies by 23 percent last year, after a similar rise in 1978. The increases in the last two years were double the average for the preceding three years.

The net book value of foreign direct investments in and loans to their U.S. affiliates totaled $52.3 billion at the end of 1979, according to a report issued yesterday by the Commerce Department.

U.S. direct investment overseas still far exceeds that of foreigners in the United States, however. The net book value of U.S. overseas investment and loans climbed 15 percent in 1979 to $192.6 billion.

The biggest increase in direct U.S. investment overseas was in petroleum activities, which rose 23 percent in 1979 to $41.55 billion after a 7½-percent gain in 1978.

Petroleum Activities

Reinvested earnings in petroleum affiliates more than tripled during 1979. Also contributing to the increase in oil investment was the increased payments by U.S. companies to Mideast oil affiliates, which had shortened their credit terms for purchasers of crude oil, in accordance with host-government requests.

U.S. investment in overseas manufacturing and "other" industries rose 13 percent last year, the report said. The net book value of the manufacturing investments and loans totaled $83.56 billion at the end of 1979.

U.S. investment in developing countries increased 18.4 percent in 1979 to $47.8 billion, while investment in developed countries rose 14½ percent to $38.7 billion.

U.S. parent companies' income from their overseas investments increased 50 percent last year, to $37.8 billion. Rising income from oil affiliates accounted for 60 percent of the overall earnings increase.

A foreign affiliate is a foreign enterprise in which a single U.S. direct investor has at least 10 percent of the voting securities, while a U.S. affiliate is a U.S. firm in which a single foreign investor owns at least 10 percent of the voting securities.

Today, the department reported that the net international investment position of the United States increased $19.62 billion last year, putting U.S. assets abroad at $94.96 billion above the level of foreign assets in the United States.

U.S. assets abroad rose 13.8 percent last year to $513.19 billion after rising 17.7 percent in 1978. Foreign assets in the United States last year rose 11.4 percent to $418.23 billion after rising 20.9 percent in 1978.

The department said the increase in the U.S. net international investment position largely reflected a decline in foreign assets in the United States caused by efforts of several industrial countries to limit their currencies' depreciation by selling dollars. Inflows of unofficial foreign assets increased sharply.

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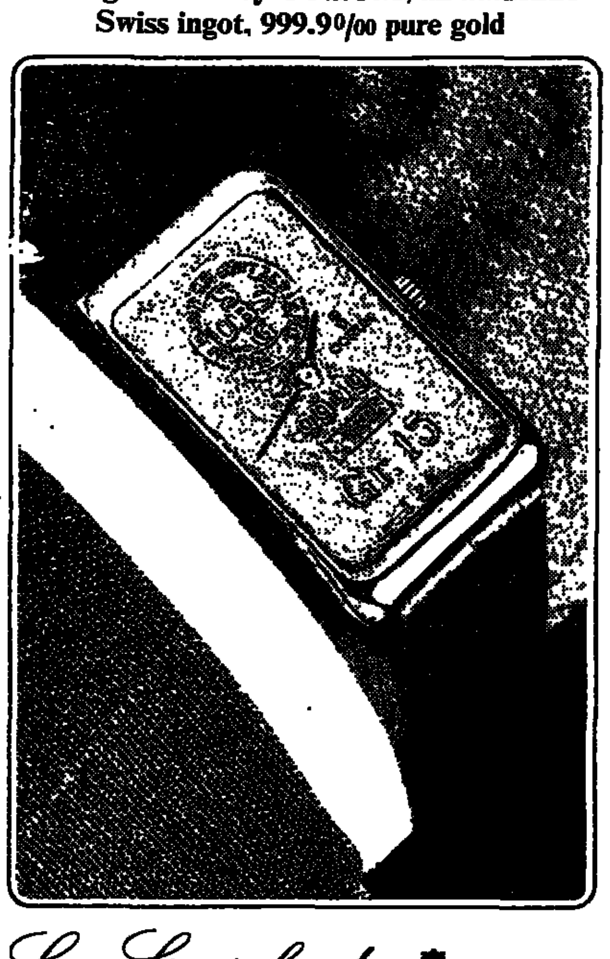

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 27, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 1/16 - 10 3/16	8¾ - 9	6½ - 6¾	17 - 17¼	11⅞ - 12⅛
2 M.	11⅛ - 11¼	8 11/16 - 8 13/16	6⅝ - 6¾	17 - 17¼	12 - 12¼
3 M.	11 11/16 - 11 13/16	8⅝ - 8¾	6⅝ - 6¾	16⅞ - 17⅛	12⅛ - 12⅜
6 M.	12 5/16 - 12 7/16	8⅜ - 8½	5⅞ - 6	16⅛ - 16⅜	12⅛ - 12⅜
1 Y.	12 5/16 - 12 7/16	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	15¼ - 15½	15¼ - 15½	12½ - 12¾

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 27, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.SRsvs.($1) ..... 8.9pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ..... SF 683.80
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 694.00
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 764.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 912.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.83
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.77
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 12.51

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 107.9c
— (w) High Interest Sterling £88.5pxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 23.60
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 13.28
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 30.31

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 300.25
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 628.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 69.75
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 120.00
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 548.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 113.25
—+(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.20
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 65.30

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 37.78
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ..... $ 73.30
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd ..... $ 24.31
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 38.04
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 78.46
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ..... $ 22.65

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 48.67
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 14.94
— (w) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 12.75
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 11.07
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 15.04
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ..... $ 10.89
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 17.85

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... $ 1,752
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 33.92

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 569.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 298.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 10.01

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $ 47.82

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,524.50
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,323.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 384.75
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 55.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 392.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 235.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 65.60
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 77.31

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 25.75
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 57.75
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 63.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. ..... SF 141.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ..... SF 102.00
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 57.50
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 85.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 414.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh. ..... SF 391.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 200.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.48
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.17
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 48.06

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 12.79
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ..... $ 994.62
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 8.49
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 119.90
(w) CAMIT ..... $ 10.34
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $ 18.26
(d) Cariboo Open-End Fund ..... $ 328.35
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.45
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,199.99
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ..... $ 7.26
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ..... $ 15.67
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 52.66
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 22.94
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $ 27.09
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,234.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. ..... $ 37.67
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 8,089.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ..... $ 234.68
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ..... SF 163.95
(w) Formula Selection Fd. ..... SF 64.98
(d) Fonditalia ..... $ 19.33
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 40.44
(d) Global Fund Ltd ..... SF 6.52
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 6.23
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 516.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ..... $ 120.93
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... $ 130.82
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 12.78
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 179.44
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $ 22.00
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 8.42
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 35.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques ..... $ 61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ..... $ 11.67
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 91.91
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 47.46lv
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,143.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ..... $ 15.27
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF ..... $ 13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ..... $ 33.83
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. ..... $ 87.31
(w) Luxfund ..... $ 38.37
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 14.48
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $ .64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ..... $ 1.72
(w) Nippon Fund ..... $ 16.54
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 5.48
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $ 4.33
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... $ 101.17
(w) Pretoria Financial ..... $ 1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 40.55
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $ 1,398.00
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund ..... $ 10.53
(d) Renta Fund ..... $ 57.99
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 789.00
(d) Safe Fund ..... $ 4.37
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 11.16
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 61.95
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ..... $ 18.89
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 94.70
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... $ 15.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ..... $ 59.25
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... $ 36.75
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 56.02
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.67
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. ..... $ 106.25
(w) Western Growth Fund ..... $ 7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas ..... $ 9.35
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd. ..... $ 468.55
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ..... $ 19.82
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... $ 102.41
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $ 2,568.56

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; • — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price -Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

European Stock Markets

August 27, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	73.00	73.00
AKZO	22.50	22.40
Albert Heijn	73.00	73.00
Algembank	305.050	305.50
AMEV	89.30	89.20
Amrobank	65.90	65.60
A'Dam Rub	3.55	3.56
Boskalis	94.50	94.50
Bredero	205.50	205.50
Buehrmann T	N.Q.	68.90
Caland Hldg	24.90	24.60
Elsevier	209.20	209.00
Ennia	134.80	134.70
Fokker	27.20	27.00
Gist Brocades	30.80	29.30
Heineken	56.00	55.60
H.V.A.	38.80	39.00
Hoogovens	15.20	15.30
Naarden	15.20	15.30
K.L.M.	67.70	67.40
Nat. Nedder	116.90	114.90
Nedlloyd	95.90	94.60
Oce Vander G	124.50	124.60
OGEM	8.70	8.90
Pakhoed	46.00	43.00
Philips	17.40	17.40
Robeco	184.50	185.00
Rodamco	104.60	104.80
Rolinco	175.50	175.50
Rorento	114.70	114.90
Royal Dutch	173.30	173.30
RSV	48.00	48.70
Unilever	122.20	121.90
Van Ommer	28.80	28.70
VMF-Stork	37.50	38.00
VNU	81.70	82.30

Anp-Cbs Index: 86.30
Previous: 86.20

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,520	1,448
Cockerill	202	218
EBES	1,945	1,940
Electrobel	6,020	6,040
GB-Inno-BM	2,390	2,420
GBL (B.lamb)	1,350	1,350
Hoboken	2,600	2,620
Petrofina	4,930	4,985
Ph. Gevaert	1,276	1,270
Soc. Generale	1,370	1,380
Sofina	3,450	3,445
Solvay	2,640	2,650
Traction Elec	2,530	2,540
Un. Miniere	730	734
V. Montagne	1,262	1,282

Bourse Index: 169.48
Previous: 169.10

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	88.20	88.70
Allianz Vers.	448.00	445.00
B.A.S.F.	134.50	133.50
Bayer	118.10	118.20
Bayer Hypo	260.00	263.00
Bayer Verein	306.50	311.50
Commerzbank	173.60	173.50
Cont. Gummi	64.10	64.10
Daimler	253.00	251.70
Degussa	249.50	248.50
Demag	132.00	133.00
D.Babcock	192.50	194.00
Deutsche Bnk	286.50	287.00
Dresdner Bnk	192.50	194.00
Du. Schulte	170.00	167.00
GHH	214.00	215.00
Hapag Lloyd	73.00	74.80
Hochtief	455.00	454.50
Hoechst	115.90	115.60
Hoesch	23.70	24.00
Holzmann	398.00	390.50
Horten	144.20	145.00
Kali u Salz	166.30	166.00
Karstadt	220.00	220.00
Kaufhof	174.50	174.00
K.H.D.	212.00	213.10
Kloeckner	46.50	45.50
Krupp	60.10	60.00
Linde	327.50	330.00
Lufthansa	76.60	76.50
MAN	189.00	191.00
Mannesman	123.00	122.60
Metallgesell.	285.00	287.00
Muench. Ruck	575.00	575.00
Neckermann	96.50	96.00
Preussag	123.50	121.50
RWE.new	180.00	180.20
Schering	228.80	226.50
Siemens	279.20	278.00
Thyssen	62.90	63.20
Varta	170.00	170.00
Veba	139.50	138.70
VEW	110.50	111.50
Volkswagen	172.50	172.10

Siemen Index: 139.40
Previous: 139.16

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.87	0.87
AA Co	515.50	15.38
Anglo-Am	103.00	101.50
Babcock-Wil	0.90	0.91
Barclays Bnk	4.20	4.25
BAT Ind.	2.83	2.83
Beecham Gp	1.57	1.57
BICC	1.33	1.36
BOC Int'l	0.85	0.84
Boots	2.39	2.42
Bowater	1.70	1.69
B.P.	3.92	3.92
Burmah	1.91	1.93
Coats Patons	0.51½	0.52
Charter Gold	2.36	2.35
Cadbury Sc.	0.61½	0.61½
Cons.Gold Fds	5.28	5.38
Courtaulds	0.65	0.64
De Beer	594.75	94.75
Distillers	2.24	2.22
Dunlop	0.73	0.72
Free St Ged	69.00	68.00
GEC	4.94	5.06
GKN	2.27	2.29
Glaxo	2.38	2.36
GUS	4.62	4.66
Guinness	0.85	0.86
Hawker-Sidd	2.22	2.24
ICI	3.60	3.58
Imps	0.83	0.82½
Lonrho	0.92	0.95
Lucas	2.18	2.19
Marks-Spenc	1.03	1.05
Metal Box	2.86	2.94
Plessey	2.39	2.42
Randfontein	568.00	63.00
Rank Org.	1.72	1.74
Reed	2.00	1.99
Rolls Royce	1.30	1.33
Royal Dutch	37⅛	37¾
R.T.Z.	4⁷⁄₃₂	4.75
Shell	4.18	4.20
Thorn (A)	3.64	3.72
Trafalgar H	0.73	0.74
Tube Invest.	2.48	2.50
Ultramar	3.38	3.40
Untd Biscuits	0.84	0.85
Vickers	1.30	1.33
War Loan 3½	31.50	31.50
W. Deep	551.75	50.25
W. Driefn	590.75	89.50
W. Holding	580.00	79.00
Woolworth	0.55¾	0.55¾
ZCI	0.40	0.39

F.T. 30 Index: 494.40
Previous: 495.88

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.875	9.00
Bastogi	575.00	559.50
Centrale	13.400	13.210
ERBA	3,400.00	3,260.00
ErcMarelli	315.00	309.00
Fiat	1,700.00	1,629.00
Finsider	76.00	73.00
Generali	77,000	77,050
IFI	2,850.00	2,800.00
Italcementi	26,120	26,455
Italgas	925.00	912.00
Italsider	360.00	348.00
LaRinas	273.50	250.75
Montedis	166.75	157.00
Olivetti	2,165.00	2,138.00
Pirelli	2,700.00	2,601.00
Snia Visco	880.00	845.00

BCI Index: 125.87
Previous: 121.36

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	465.00	467.50
Alsthom Atl.	70.40	70.70
BIC	602.00	600.00
Bouygues	707.00	680.00
BSN	1,034.00	1,030.00
Carrefour	1,685.00	1,669.00
Cim Lafarge	287.00	287.00
Club Mediter	414.00	401.00
Cofimeg	153.80	153.50
Cie Bancaire	360.80	362.00
CFP	225.50	233.00
CGE	392.00	387.80
CCF	190.00	189.80
Creusot Loire	79.80	78.00
CSF	483.00	480.00
Dumez	878.00	872.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,132.00	1,161.00
Ferodo	348.50	347.00
Gen Occident	353.90	350.00
Hachette	266.00	263.00
Imetal	72.80	71.40
Legrand	1,613.00	1,540.00
L Oreal	719.00	722.00
Mach Bull	55.70	55.75
Matra	9,150.00	8,990.00
Michelin	880.00	859.00
Moet Henn	555.00	555.00
Moulinex	72.10	72.90
Nord-Est L	35.90	35.10
Paribas	263.60	262.60
Penarroya	75.10	75.10
Pernod Ric	344.00	341.50
Perrier	218.00	218.00
Peugeot	220.00	215.00
Poclain	228.00	232.00
Printemps	108.00	109.00
PUK	108.90	107.90
Radiotech.	312.00	306.00
Redoute	452.00	458.00
Rh Poulenc	126.00	127.90
Roussel Uclaf	259.50	258.00
Sacilor	19.60	19.70
St Gobain	127.00	128.10
SkisRossignol	869.00	840.00
Suez	290.50	290.50
Telemecan	995.00	975.00
ThomsonBr	241.00	239.00
Usinor	11.05	11.00

Agefi Index: 148.72
Previous: 145.78

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,235	1,230
Buehrle	2,825	2,820
B Boveri	1,795	1,785
Cib Geigy	1,110	1,110
Cr Suisse	2,355	2,350
Elektrowatt	2,535	2,520
Fisher	845	860
Hoff-Roche B	6,900	6,875
Interfood	5,500	5,525
Jelmoli	1,430	1,420
Landis Gyr	1,460	1,460
Nestle	3,445	3,450
Sandoz	3,800	3,825
Schindler	1,460	1,470
Ste B. Suisse	377	377
Sulzer	2,940	2,920
Swissair	734	735
U.B. Suisse	3,395	3,390
Winterthur	2,600	2,600
Zurich Ins.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SBC Index: 337.90
Previous: 337.60

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
46⅞	29¼	Signal	1	2.4	8	593	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅜
17¼	7¼	SimPrec	.32	2.4	10	217	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7¼	SimpPat	.56	6.0	11	396	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
12½	6¼	Singer				219	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
31¼	20¼	Singr pf3.50		14.		4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
14¼	8⅛	Skyline	.48	3.7	24	101	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
22¼	13½	SmithA	1.40	9.2	11	14	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
46¼	33	Smithl s	.64	1.6	14	308	42	40⅝	40¾	—1¼
65¼	43½	Smkln	s1.66	2.8	14	626	60	58⅝	58⅞	—1⅛
24	17¼	Smucker	1.10	4.4	7	45	u24¾	23¼	24¼	+ ¼
29	18⅛	SnapOn	.84	3.6	12	272	23⅜	23	23½	+ ¼
12⅛	6	SonyCo	.10e	.8	19	7505	12½	11¾	12	— ¼
24	16⅝	SooLine	1.88l	8.4	5	17	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	SoAtlFn				9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
17	12	SCrEG	1.74	11.	8	197	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
25⅜	17½	SoJerIn	1.86	7.6	6	8	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
70¼	38	Soutdwn	1	1.6	7	26	64½	63½	64½	+ ⅜
17½	12½	SoetBk	.88	5.2	5	122	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	SoetPS	.56t	9.0	4	21	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	20¼	SCalEd	2.72	11.	6	536	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
14⅛	10¼	SouthCo	1.54	12.	7	621	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
19¼	14⅛	SoInGE	1.68	9.9	6	17			17	
61⅞	40¼	SoNRes	1.85	3.3	10	218	58⅜	56⅝	56⅝	—1⅜
39⅜	29½	SNETel	3.60	10.	8	31	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
43	32	SoNE	pf3.82	11.		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
47½	30⅛	SouPac	2.60	7.0	8	706	38	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅝
76½	50½	SouRy	3.68	4.9	7	78	u76⅜	75⅛	75¼	—1
27½	21¾	SoRy	pf2.60	10.		2	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
41¾	24½	SoUnCo	1.92	5.1	6	45	38⅛	37	37⅛	—1
30½	17⅛	Soutlnd	.96	4.1	8	140	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
58⅞	33⅞	SouRoy	s.40	.7	42	927	u61¼	58	61⅜	+2⅜
3¼	1¼	Soumrk			5	256	3	2⅞	2⅞	
44¼	17½	SwstAir	.32	.8	9	196	43	41⅝	42	— ⅛
30½	20⅝	SwtBsh	1.40	4.9	7	102	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
10½	6½	SwtFlBk	.60	5.9	6	160	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	17½	SwtFlB	pf2.18	9.0		14	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
23⅝	11½	SwtFore	.50	2.4	7	268	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	— ¼
13½	8⅛	SwtGas	1.16	11.	7	42	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	9½	SwtPS	1.28	11.	9	62	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
28¼	16¼	Sparton		5.2	7	5	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
46⅜	26⅝	SpectPh			20	206	45	42⅝	42⅝	—2⅛
19⅛	12⅝	SperHut	1	5.6	7	56	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
36¼	27	SperHu	pf 3	8.8		8	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
60⅝	41⅛	Sperry	1.76	3.2	7	233	55⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅝
19¼	12⅛	Springs	1.20	6.9	4	8	17⅜	17⅛	17½	
27⅜	17⅝	SquarD	1.60	6.2	8	201	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
39⅜	27⅝	Squibb	1.14	4.1	11	1286	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
16½	9⅜	StaRite	.70	6.4	13	15	11	11	11	
52⅞	23½	Staley	1	2.1	13	730	49⅝	48	48	—1⅜
33⅛	21¼	StBrnd	1.64	5.4	9	641	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
44½	34½	StdBr	pf3.50	10.		z10	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
29¼	18⅝	StBPnt	.72	2.5	18	223	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
18⅛	6⅝	StdMotA	.64	6.0	15	32	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
85	52½	StOilCl	3.60	4.8	6	1127	76¼	74⅝	74⅝	—1⅝
65	46	StOInd	s2.20	3.8	9	1780	59⅞	57⅛	57¼	—1⅝
52½	42¼	StOOh	s1.40	2.8	7	699	50¼	49¼	49½	— ⅜
59	50⅜	SOOh	pf 3.75	7.2		z50	52½	52¼	52¼	—1¼
15⅞	7¼	StPacCp	.70	5.3	6	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
19½	12½	Standex	.85	4.7	6	59	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	
20½	14½	StanW	s .68	3.9	8	233	17½	17	17½	— ⅜
38½	25¾	Starrel	1.48a	3.9	6	7	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ¼
6¼	3½	StMutInv			18	25	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	StaMSe	1.12	12.		51	9¼	9	9	
25	14½	StautCh	1.20	5.9	7	39	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	— ⅜
4⅜	2⅝	Steego	.12b	3.2	6	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅝	Sterchi	.48	4.4	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	SterlBcp	.66	8.1	9	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23¼	16	SterlDg	.92	4.1	12	1384	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
24¼	13	Sterndnt	.60	4.1	7	16	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
17⅛	12¼	StevnJ	1.20b	7.0	5	406	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	17¼	StewWa	s1.88	6.8	7	10	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
33⅛	18	StokVC	1.48	6.0	8	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	— ⅛
75⅛	40	StoneW	2.75	3.7	10	13	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅝
26¾	17½	StonCon	.72	3.0	6	23	24½	23⅞	24	— ⅜
19½	12⅝	StopShp	1.20	8.4	5	19	14¼	14	14	— ½
21⅞	11⅞	StorTec			12	1483	21	20	20⅛	— ½
33⅞	20½	Storer	s .72	2.5	10	302	28⅞	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅜
17⅛	11⅛	StridRit	1.16	8.4	9	10	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	2.7	7	210	7⅜	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
42⅛	25¼	SubPrG	1.44	4.6	6	150	32	31½	31½	— ½
32¼	21	SunChm	s.60	1.9	5	12	31¼	31	31	— ½
27¼	18⅛	SunEl	.72	3.0	11	50	24¼	23¾	24	
40⅞	33¼	SunCo	s1.80	4.9	5	712	37	36⅝	36½	— ½
91⅝	58	SunC	pf 2.25	3.0		2	75⅜	75	75	—2½
22¼	12⅛	Sunbm	1.50	8.1	6	291	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
46½	29⅜	Sundstr	1.60	3.8	10	179	43⅛	42½	42½	—1
110	73	Sunds	pf3.50	3.4		3	104	104	104	—1½
15	9⅜	SunMn	s .40	3.0	31	179	13½	13⅛	13⅜	
29⅜	18	SuprVal	.80	2.8	11	104	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
183½	99	SuprOil	s.70	.4	16	422	u184½	178½	182½	+1¼
19⅜	10⅞	SupmkG	.54	3.5	6	276	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
7	3	Supscp				309	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
22⅞	16⅝	Swank	1.40a	7.2	6	57	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
19⅝	12	Sybron	1.08	6.8	6	136	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
31¼	11¼	TRE	1	3.3	16	262	31	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅜
48½	34½	TRW	2.20	4.8	7	363	47⅛	46¼	46⅜	— ⅜
105¾	76	TRW	pf 4.40	4.3		5	103½	101½	101½	— ⅜
90	64	TRW	pr4.50	5.2		8	87½	86½	86½	—2
35¼	25⅛	TaftBrd	.84	2.7	9	9	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
10⅛	4⅛	Talley	.25t			22	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Talley	pf 1	11.		19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	TampE	1.56	9.3	6	295	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
76⅞	24½	Tandy			16	1631	74	70½	70⅝	—2⅞
8½	4⅛	Tandyclt			13	117	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
39½	12½	Tchncolr	.72	2.1	6	143	35⅝	34½	34⅞	— ⅜
70¼	41⅜	Tektrnx	.84	1.3	14	176	67⅛	65⅝	66⅝	—1⅛
17⅛	7⅞	Telcom	.70	6.4	13	115	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
168¼	91	Teldyn	s		7	512	u169½	166½	166⅝	— ⅜
27	14	Telprmt			20	304	25	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅜
5⅜	2½	Telex			46	437	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
45½	31¼	Tenneco	2.40	5.8	7	607	42	41¼	41⅜	— ⅜
101	84¼	Tenc	pr 11	12.		237	89½	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅜
86	54½	Tenc	pr 7.40	12.		1	64¼	64¼	64¼	—1
48	21½	Teradyn			16	80	45⅞	45	45⅛	
32	14	Tesoro	.22e	.7	4	11361	u32⅞	30⅞	31⅞	+1⅛
35½	24⅝	Tesor	pf2.16	4.0		677	55⅛	52⅝	54⅞	+4⅞
41⅛	27	Texaco	2.40	6.3	5	2911	38⅝	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅜
58¾	38	TexCm	1.40	2.9	10	25	55	54⅝	55	+ ⅛
79½	54½	TexEst	3.28	4.5	9	287	71	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅜
26¼	19¼	TxET	pf2.40	11.		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
28½	21⅛	TxET	pf2.87	11.		5	25	25	25	— ½
35	22⅞	TexGT	1.64	5.6	7	57	29⅞	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
35½	16¼	TexInd	.80b	2.3	10	58	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
128⅛	78⅜	TexInst	2	1.6	15	429	u128⅝	125¼	125½	—1⅞
30⅛	10⅞	TexInt			106	388	28⅝	27⅜	27⅜	—1
58⅝	30	TxOGs	s.32	.6	19	729	57⅜	57	57⅛	
46⅜	25	TxPac	s		32	42	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	
19⅝	14⅞	TexUtil	1.76	10.	7	5795	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
53⅞	24⅞	Texsalf	1.40	3.6	7	302	45	44⅝	44½	—1⅛
85	42½	Texgif	pf 3	4.2		7	71⅝	69⅞	71⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	2⅝	Textfl Ind				351	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
30	20⅜	Textron	1.80	6.5	6	154	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
32½	22⅛	Textr	pf2.08	6.7		9	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
		ThermEl	n		20	324	36½	35½	35⅞	
34⅛	25⅝	Thiokol	s 1	3.2	9	217	32⅛	30⅝	31⅜	— ⅜
49⅞	35⅛	ThmBet	1.72	3.6	11	36	47⅜	46½	47⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	Thomin	.56b	4.8	6	49	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Thrifty	.72	6.0	8	131	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
28⅛	22½	Ti-Caro	n2.20	7.9	5	9	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
49	27	Tidwatr	1	2.1	19	76	48⅛	47⅞	48	— ⅜
28⅜	14⅞	TigerInt	.80	3.1	13	378	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅜
58⅞	38	TimeIn	1.80	3.1	11	164	57⅞	56⅝	57⅜	+ ⅛
42½	27⅛	Timl	pf1.57	3.8		7	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+1⅛
43⅛	28⅝	TimesM	1.44	3.4	10	110	42⅝	42	42	— ⅜
62⅝	45	Timkn	3a	5.0	6	29	60	59⅜	60	— ⅛
46½	21⅛	ToddSh	.25e	.6	6	178	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞	—1⅛
27⅛	13⅛	Tokheim	.70	2.7	7	121	27	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅛
20⅛	15⅛	TolEdis	2.20	12.	7	47	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	15⅛	TolEd	pf2.36	13.		2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	8	TonkaCp	.48t	2.9	5	204	u16⅞	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅜	TootRol	.40b	4.9	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25	17⅜	ToroCo	.88	5.3	7	54	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	14⅛	Tosco	n		6	530	29⅞	29	29	— ½
32	24⅛	ToyRUs	s		16	162	30⅜	30	30	— ⅛
31⅞	21⅛	Tracor	s .40	1.3	13	91	30⅞	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
26⅛	16⅛	Trane	1.04	4.4	8	96	24⅝	23½	23½	—1¼
36⅛	29½	TranUn	2.60	7.6	7	48	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
27⅞	9⅝	TW Corp				858	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
7⅝	2⅝	TW Cp	wt			77	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
20	12⅛	TWC	pf 2	12.		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11	TWC	pf 1.90	15.		34	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	17½	TWC	pf 2.66	11.		21	24⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
20	14⅝	Transm	1.12	6.3	5	1580	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	TranInc	2.08	12.		20	17⅜	17	17½	+ ⅛
48⅞	29	Transco	1.44	3.5	10	117	42⅝	41⅜	41½	—1
58½	41⅞	Transco	pf3.87	5.9		38	53	52⅛	52¼	—1
11⅛	4⅞	Transcn	.10	1.6	11	42	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
100⅝	77⅛	TrG	pf 18.32	12.		z88	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅜
25	17⅝	TrGP	pf2.50	11.		16	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	TrnsOh	.40	3.3	5	26	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
27½	20½	Tranwy	1.80	7.1	7	34	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	32	Travlrs	2.48	6.2	4	277	40⅛	39½	40	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	TriCon	2.16e	10.		77	21⅝	21¼	21⅛	— ⅛
29	23	TriCn	pf2.50	10.		5	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
4	2	TriSoln			6	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	6½	Triaind	.48b	3.8	6	11	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	TriaPc	1	5.4	9	22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
18	14⅝	Tricntrl	n			80	15⅜	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
23⅛	8⅝	Trico	.20	.9	15	293	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	16⅛	Trinityin	1.60	1.8	8	127	35⅛	34	34	—1⅛
16½	12	TucsEP	1.52	11.	6	213	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	31⅛	TCFox	s1.50	4.2	7	25	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
22¼	14⅛	TwinDs	1.10	6.3	6	6	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
50⅛	19	TycoLab	1.20	2.5	8	350	49	47⅝	48⅝	
17½	10½	TylerCp	.50	3.3	7	49	15¼	15¼	15¼	
69⅛	37⅝	Tymshr			20	90	69⅝	68⅝	69	— ¼

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅜	13½	UAL	.25t			297	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
28½	19	UGI	1.76	6.6	8	3	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
15⅛	10⅛	UMC	1.30	8.9	7	151	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	UMET Tr				104	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
29	9⅞	UNCRes	.12l			107	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
15⅞	8⅛	Unarco	.88	8.8	24	11	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
49⅛	36⅜	UCamp	2.40	5.5	7	37	48⅝	47⅛	47⅛	—1⅛
50	35⅛	UnCarb	3.20	6.8	5	313	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
9⅛	3½	UnionCp	.32t	5.4	6	113	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅜	UnElec	1.52	12.	7	316	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
43⅛	30⅜	UnEl	pf4.50	13.		z230	34½	34½	34½	
26⅛	19⅛	UnEl	pf2.72	11.		1	24½	24½	24½	
76	54	UnEl	pfH 8	13.		1	60	60	60	— ½
35⅞	27⅜	UnOilCal	s		10	1457	34⅞	33⅞	34	— ⅝
51	37¼	UnPac	s1.40	2.9	13	1224	49	47⅝	47⅞	—1⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Uniroyal				164	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
52½	22	Unirval	pf			z180	34½	34	34	
15	8⅛	UnBrnd	.30e	2.1	6	23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13	9⅛	UBrd	pf1.20	9.4		8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
42½	24¼	UnEnRs	s1.52	3.9	7	190	39⅞	37	39	— ⅜
30⅛	16⅛	UnGrty	.24	.9	8	83	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	Uillum	2.68	12.	6	39	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
30⅛	27½	Uillu	pf 3.97	14.		7	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
20⅛	14½	Uillu	pf 2.20	13.		z100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
32⅛	15⅝	UnitInd	.95	3.2	10	35	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
22	13½	Unitinn	.22	1.1	7	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
12⅛	8⅝	UJerBk	1.04a	9.8	4	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅝	UnMM	n			26	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
6½	2⅛	UnPkMn			63	168	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	18⅝	UnRefg	.80a	3.6	4	30	22	22½	22½	— ⅛
22¼	15⅛	USFoS	2.04e	9.6		11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	USAir	.06e	.4	4	438	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
32¼	16	USAir	pf1.87	6.4		32	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅜
44⅛	33½	USFld	2.80	6.6	5	117	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	25⅛	USGyps	2.40	6.8	6	179	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
27⅛	10¼	USHom	.64b	2.6	6	131	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	6⅝	USInd	.76	9.5	6	96	8⅛	8	8	
19⅝	11¼	USLeasg	.52	2.8	7	73	19¼	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	US Rty			110	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	16⅛	USShoe	1.60	6.0	6	73	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	—1⅛
25	16⅛	USSteel	1.60	7.0		498	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
37½	26	USTobc	2.08	5.5	10	10	37⅝	37⅛	37½	
53⅛	36⅛	UTech	2.20	4.4	7	1287	50⅜	49⅝	50	—1
231	162½	UTch	pf 8	3.6		1	220	220	220	—3
140	99	UTch	pf 7.32	5.5		4	132	132	132	—4
66⅛	47	UTch	pf3.87	6.0		56	64⅝	63	64	—1⅛
27	19⅛	UTch	pf2.55	10.		242	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	UniTel	1.40	9.1	8	645	18	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
35⅛	21⅛	UniTl	pf1.50	5.9		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
24½	17⅛	UniT	2pf1.50	7.1		4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
39	23⅛	Unitrod	.20	1.4	13	60	36	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
15	9	Univar	.56a	5.2	5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	10½	UnivFd	.96	7.9	8	29	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	4.7	9	14	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	40	Upjohn	2	3.4	11	279	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	19	USLIFE	.70	3.1	5	629	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	25	USLIF	pf2.25	8.7		17	26	26	26	
9⅞	7⅛	USLifeFd	.96a	11.		11	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	13	UtaPL	2	11.	10	189	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ⅛
29	21	UtPL	pf2.80	12.		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
21½	15⅞	UtPL	pf2.04	12.		11	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛

—V—V—V—

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅞	16⅛	VF Cp	1.60	5.5	7	85	u29	28⅞	29	+ ⅜
41⅞	22	VSI Cp	.72	1.7	10	1651	u41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+1⅛
26⅞	10⅛	Valero	n .20	.8	18	538	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	5⅛	Valleyin	.40	5.5	30	30	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	10⅛	VanDrn	1	5.2	7	37	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	21	Varian	.52	1.8	11	146	29⅜	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
15½	7⅛	Varo	.40	3.2	9	107	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
35	17	Veeco	s .30	.9	20	322	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Vendo			12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	8	VestSe	1.36e	13.		54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
49⅛	27⅛	Viacom	.40	.8	17	84	49⅛	49	49	
37	22	Viacom	pf2.10	6.2		13	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1⅛
13	9⅛	VaEPw	1.40	13.	7	458	11⅛	11	11⅛	
77⅛	49½	VaEP	pf7.72	13.		z100	58	58	58	+1⅛
85⅛	56	VaEP	pf8.84	13.		z250	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	—1⅛
95⅛	62½	VaEP	pf9.75	14.		z300	72½	71	71	—3¼
26⅛	18⅝	VaEP	pf2.90	13.		6	22¼	22	22	—1¼
78	49	VaE	pf J7.72	14.		z110	57	55⅞	57	+1
28	11⅜	Vornado	.30l			59	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
15⅞	9	Vulcinc	.84	7.4	4	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
40⅛	30½	VulcnM	2	5.3	6	2	38	38	38	— ¼

—W—W—W—

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25	16⅛	WICOR	2.04	10.	6	29	19⅞	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Wabash	.66	3.8	6	21	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
45½	35	WabR	pf4.50	12.		z520	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
21½	15⅛	Wachov	.96	5.1	7	65	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	WachRty		10		80	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	26⅛	WalMrt	.40	.8	17	282	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ½
39½	26⅛	Walgrn	1.60	4.2	8	83	38⅛	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	WkHCn	a1.32	5.1	7	1185	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
38	23⅛	WallBus	1	2.7	8	37	37	36⅛	37	
28⅛	19⅛	WalMu	1.60b	6.2	5	32	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
37⅛	23½	WaltJm	1.90	5.6	7	222	34	33⅛	33⅛	
11¼	8	WaltJ	pf 1	10.		z60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
40	25	WaltJ	pf1.60	4.5		2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	WardFd				237	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Warnaco	.80	5.6	4	48	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	34½	WrnCm	s 1	1.8	13	883	u54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	17	WarnrL	1.32	6.4	14	1040	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	WashNat	1.50	4.1	7	17	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
36	18	WashGs	1.96	6.2	8	274	u37	34⅛	37	+2⅛
43⅛	24⅛	WshH	pf2.50	5.6		18	u44⅛	42⅛	44½	+1⅛
22⅛	16⅛	WshWt	2.16	12.	8	74	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
73⅛	38⅛	WasteM	.90	1.3	20	239	72⅛	69⅛	71⅛	—1
37	21⅛	WatkJnJ	.48	1.6	15	79	31⅛	30⅛	30½	—1⅛
7⅛	4⅛	WayGos				35	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
17½	12⅛	WayG	pf1.60	9.1		1	17½	17½	17½	
7⅛	4⅛	WeanUn	.20	3.1	10	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
18	6⅛	WebbD	.20	1.9	8	138	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
28½	22⅛	WeisMk	.88	3.4	8	16	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	21⅛	WellsF	1.92	7.3	5	142	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
22½	11	WelFM	2	9.4	10	39	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
44½	32	WPenP	pf4.50	11.		250	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
42½	27⅛	WtPtPe	3.20	8.2	6	15	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
14	10	WstCT		9		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12	6	WnAirL		2.4		168	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	19	WAir	pf 2	8.4		13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	WnBnc	1.84	6.2	5	1110	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
71⅛	27⅛	WnCoNA	3.40	5	19	229	70⅛	68½	68⅛	—2⅛
48½	24⅛	WnCo	pf2.12	4.5		50	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	32⅛	WPacl	23.75e	2.3	3	21	42⅛	42½	42½	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	WUnion	1.40	5.3		380	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
58	40½	WnUn	pf4.60	8.1		4	56⅛	56	56½	
10⅛	7⅛	WUn	dpf1.18	12.		12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅛	15½	WUTI	pf2.56	13.		21	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	WestgEl	1.40	5.4	6	618	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
44½	37	Westg	pf 3.80	9.8		230	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
38⅛	25⅛	Wstvac	1.50	4.4	6	49	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	27	Weyerhr	1.30	3.7	10	879	36⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	37⅛	Weyr	pf2.80	6.0		113	47⅛	46½	46⅛	—1⅛
49⅛	27⅛	WheelF	pf2.80	2.8	12	123	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
47½	30⅛	WheelF	pf 2	4.1		1	49	49	49	+ ⅛
24	15	WheelPit			3	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
50	37	WheelPit	pf6	14.		30	43	43	43	
41⅛	31⅛	WhelPit	pf5	14.		z100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Whirlpl	1.40	7.0	8	631	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
27⅛	19	WhitC	1.40	5.3	6	181	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	WhiteMt				143	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	12⅛	Whittak	1	3.6	7	749	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
17½	15⅛	Wickes	wi			262	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Wiebldt	.44	6.6		14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
40½	20⅛	Williams	1.10	3.0	8	824	37⅛	36⅛	37	+ ½
15⅛	7⅛	WilshrO	.76t	5.5	47	117	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	WinDx	1.92	4.3	9	18	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Winnbgo		138	203	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10	5	WinterJ	.87e	13.		15	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
26⅛	19	WisEP	2.52	10.	7	1538	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
98	69	WisE	pf8.90	11.		z40	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
19⅛	14⅛	WiscPL	1.92	11.	7	21	17⅛	17	17⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	WiscPS	1.82	11.	6	49	17⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
33	20⅛	Witco	1.60	5.3	6	53	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	WitnR	.80	3.5	6	280	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
18½	9	WolvrW	.52	2.9	7	51	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Wometc	.66	2.9	10	76	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅛	WoodPt	s.32	1.1	16	101	28	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	Wolwth	1.80	6.8	4	329	27	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
44	30⅛	Wolw	pf2.20	5.9		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	WorldAir			9	5⅛	5	5	5	— ⅛
36⅛	29	Wrigly	s1.44	4.3	8	19	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wurltzr				5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	WyleLb	s.40	2.7	10	373	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13½	4	Wyly			8	1019	u14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛

—X—Y—Z—

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
68⅛	48⅛	Xerox	2.80	4.7	9	1820	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	13⅛	XTRA	.64	3.5	6	45	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25	16⅛	ZaleCp	1.16	5.0	5	8	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
55	17⅛	Zapata	.48	.9	16	609	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp	.32	2.0	6	45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	ZenithR	.60	3.7	13	1415	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	Zero	s .52	2.0	13	41	u26	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Zurmind	.92	4.0	8	108	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

[illegible]—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, August 26, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
17430	Abti Prce	$21½	21	21¼	+ ¼
13455	Agnico E	$15¾	15⅝	15½	
1600	Agra Ind A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
30350	Alta Gas A	$32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ¼
100	Alta Nat	$22	22	22	
100	Algo Cent	$25½	25½	25½	
6803	Algoma St	$41¼	39½	40¼	—1¼
3000	Andres W A	$11½	11	11½	+ ½
175	Argus C pr	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
412	Asbestos	$32	32	32	+ 1
11050	Atco A	$28⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
3780	BP Can	$44⅞	44½	44½	
11363	Bank N S	$33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅜
200	Baton B	$14⅛	14	14	— ¼
300	Beth Cop	$23	23	23	
8300	Bralor Res	$11	10½	11	+ ¼
4200	Bramalea	$17⅛	17	17	
800	Brenda M	$37¼	37	37	
51725	BCFP	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
2431	BC Phone	$16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
4221	Brunswk	$14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
265	Budd Con	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
951	CAE	$24⅛	23¼	24⅛	+ ⅜
2210	Cad Frv	$25	25	25	
9195	Cal Pow A	$19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
18360	Camflo	$33⅞	32	33⅛	+ ⅜
3189	C Nor West	$28⅞	28½	28½	
1000	C Packrs	$31¼	31¼	31¼	
1525	Can Perm	$18½	18½	18½	— ¼
5085	Can Trust	$26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
1700	C Tung	$33	32½	33	+ 1
24675	CCablesy A	$9⅞	9	9	— ⅜
50	Cdn Cel	$13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
300	CGE	$32	31	32	+ 2
41677	CI Bk Com	$29⅛	28½	28⅝	— ¼
45536	CanP Ent	$33⅛	29⅜	29⅞	— ¼
31847	Cdn Nat Res	$20⅜	20	20½	+ ½
12767	Cdn Tire A	$28½	28⅛	28½	
25	C Ulties	$24	24	24	+ ½
60	Candel Oil	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
4441	Cara	$9	9	9	
1800	Cassiar	$14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
5410	Celanese	$7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
3700	Cherokee	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
10	CHUM	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
4017	Con Distrb	$10	10	10	
3500	Con Fardv	305	298	305	+ 5
4250	Conventrs	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
6200	Conwest A	$6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
12034	Coseka R	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
4810	Cralgmt	$6⅛	6	6⅛	
300	Crush Intl	$13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ¼
10675	Cyprus	$22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
26720	Czar Res	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18878	Daon Dev	$10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
700	Daon A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6431	Denison	$52⅝	51⅛	51⅝	— ⅛
11005	Dicknsn	$20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅜
4725	D Bridge	$19½	19	19½	— ⅛
10280	Dofasco A	$41	39	39⅞	—1⅛
725	Dom Store	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
1475	Du Pont A	$28	28	28	
1650	Dylex L A	$11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
20000	Electhome	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5000	Emco	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
20061	C Falcon C	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
11630	Fibrg Nik	$135½	132	135½	+2½
12200	Fed Ind A	$10½	10	10	+ ¼
150	Fed Pion	$41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅜
602	Fraser	$19	19	19	
100	Fruehauf	$10	10	10	
2500	G M Res	$6⅛	6⅛	6½	
2200	G Distrb A	$11	10⅞	11	
9100	G Distrb w	485	480	485	
15050	Gibraltar	$16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
640	Granduc	320	310	310	— 5
17100	GL Forest	$58	57⅛	58	
7171	Greyhnd	$19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
1100	H Group A	$6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
800	Hard Crp A	250	240	250	
1320	Hawker	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
5245	H Bay Co	$27½	27	27	— ¼
8200	IAC	$11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
700	Indal	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
600	Indusmin	$18	18	18	
1510	Inland Gas	$15	15	15	
20652	Int Mogul	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
5182	Inter Pipe	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
300	Ivaco	$20⅛	20	20	
350	Jannock	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
6169	Kaiser Re	$33½	33⅛	33½	— ¼
7600	Kam Kotla	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
49830	Kerr Add	$20⅛	19	19⅞	+ ⅜
2157	Labatt A	$24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
225	Lab Min	$77	76	77	+ 2
9780	Lacana	$10½	10¼	10⅛	
2215	LOnt Cem	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
12141	LL Lac	$22½	19⅞	22½	+3¼
1872	Loblaw Co	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1788	MICC	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
10475	Mclan H A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4100	Est Mirtic	410	395	395	+ 5
204150	Merland E	$9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
20455	Mitel Corp	$33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
259	Molson A	$22	22	22	
20484	Moore	$39⅛	38⅛	39	+ ⅜
17900	Murphy	$36⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
6800	Nat Trust	$26	25	26	+ 1
111705	Noranda	$29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
4970	Norcen	$34⅛	34	34⅛	
2340	Nowsco W	$31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
24280	Nu-West A	$29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
7742	Oakwood	$19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
22795	Oshawa A	$10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
16475	Pamour	$19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ⅛
2300	PanCan P	$92	90½	91½	— ⅛
9100	Pembina	$12⅛	12½	12⅛	
5230	Petrofina	$59⅛	59	59	— ⅜
300	Phonix Oil	$8	7⅛	8	
2358	Pine Point	$39	38½	38½	— ½
5000	Place G	300	297	300	
13440	Placer	$25	24⅛	25	+ ½
6023	Ram	$11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
3600	Redpath	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
405	Rd Stenhs A	$11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
3372	Reichhold	$13⅛	13½	13⅛	
6473	Revnu Prp	21	211	211	+ 1
200	Roman	$68	68	68	
2120	Rothman	$25½	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
7167	Sceptre	$13⅛	13½	13⅛	
1141	Scotts	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
82434	Shell Can	$31⅛	31⅛	31½	+ ⅜
76359	Sherritt	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3208	Sigma	$45	44½	45	
800	S Sears A	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
9330	Skye Res	$14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
4660	Southm	$38½	38	38	— ⅛
100	St Brodcst	$13½	13½	13½	
78756	Stelco A	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
1225	Steep R	$5	5	5	
5650	Sulpetro B	$24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
3000	Suncor pr	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
500	Tara	$14	13⅛	14	+ 1
1250	Teck Cor A	$21⅛	20⅛	21	— ⅛
7839	Teck Cor B	$20⅛	19½	19½	— 1
1100	Teledyne	$18	10	10	
18310	Tex Can	$27	26⅛	27	
320	Thom N A	$19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
12609	Tor Dm Bk	$31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
2535	Torstar B	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
27906	Traders A	$13⅛	13	13½	+ ⅛
14713	Trns Mt	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12699	Trinity Res	$16⅛	16	16½	
22641	TrCan PL	$24⅛	24	24	
1950	Turbo	$24⅛	24½	24⅛	— ⅛
10415	UGas A	$11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
1850	Union Oil	$38	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
2500	Un Asbstos	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
300	U Keno	$47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
1450	U Siscoe	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
45	Un Carbid	$34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
6350	Van Der	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21145	Versti Cor	$18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
2028	Vestgron	$19⅛	18½	18⅛	— 1
850	Weldwod	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
17209	West Mine	$25⅛	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
700	Weston	$26⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
10103	Willroy	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
825	Woodwd A	$29½	29	29½	+ ½
1400	Yk Bear	$13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 5,728,830 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, August 26, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4374	Bnk Mont	$29½	29⅛	29⅛	
1368	Con Cmt	$12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
1675	Con Bath	$17	16⅞	16⅞	
950	Dom TxtA	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
100	FCA Int	314	315	315	—5
100	Imasco	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
400	MntTrst	$22	22	22	+ ½
7442	NatBk Cda	$14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
680	Power Cp	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
13000	Royal Bk	$54	53⅛	54	— ¼
6700	RoyTrstco	$16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛

Total Sales 887,834 shares.

Canadian Indexes

August 27, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	398.74	395.60
Toronto	2,242.21	2,262.70

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.
Is cindex.sa

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 27, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Asked
AELInd	13½	13⅞
AFAProt	6	7
AVMCp	3⅞	4¼
Accuray	11⅞	11¾
AddisnW	10¼	11
AdvRoss	4⅞	5
AftBsh	27¼	27¾
AlaBnco	20½	21
AlexAler	36¼	37
Allcolnc	33	34½
AllynB	8¼	8½
Altex	5⅞	6
Amarex s	39½	39⅞
AFins	22¼	22¾
AFurn	4 15-16	5⅛
AGreet	12⅞	13
AlntGp	74¼	74½
AMicros	24½	24¾
ANatins	15½	15⅞
AQuasar	35½	35⅞
AResMg	25½	26
AWelang	40⅛	41½
Amterr	3 9-16	3 11-16
Anadite	9	9¼
AngSA	15⅛	15⅞
AngAGd	99½	100¼
AnlaCp	12¼	12⅝
AsldMtl s	31¾	32
ArdenGp	4½	4⅝
AsdCola	30¼	30⅞
AtlGsLt	14⅞	15⅛
AtlonRs	17¾	18¼
BairdCp	13¼	13⅝
BallyPkP	18⅞	19⅛
BangHE	12¼	13
BasicRs g	13¾	13⅞
BasstFr	18½	19
BaylsMk	14	14¼
Beeline	9⅞	10
BenntPll	3 7-16	3½
BentlyL	23	23½
BetzLab	45⅞	46
BevMgt	13¼	13⅝
BlbbCo	9¾	10
BirdSon	17½	18¼
Birtchr	4⅞	4⅞
Blyvoor	17¼	17⅞
Bonanza	4⅞	4 7-16
BrwTom	7⅞	7½
Buckbee	8⅞	8¾
Buffets	44⅞	45
BurnupS	14⅛	14⅞
CPTCp	24⅛	24½
CalWtSv	34	35
ConradH	2⅞	3⅛
CapEngy	2 15-16	3 1-16
CapSwC	19	19½
CapinAir	1½	1¾
CareCp	13⅞	14⅛
CavnghC	3⅞	3⅞
CnvlPS	14⅞	14½
ChrmSh	13½	13⅞
ChartHa	23⅞	23⅞
ChmLea	26½	27½
ChesUtl	14	14½
Chubb	39	39¼
Cirtico	5⅞	6
CltzSoGa	8	8¼
CltzUIA	39	39½
CltzUIB	31¼	32¼
ClarkJL	33	33½
ClewCp	6⅞	7
CelrTle s	23⅞	23⅞
ColGshol	13-16	⅞
ComClH	35	35⅞
CmiShr	13	14
CmwTel	18½	20
ComPap s	32⅞	33¼
Cordis	29¼	29½
CrayRes	70¼	71¼
CrosTre	49⅛	49⅞
CuttrFed	3⅞	4¼
Cyclrton	12½	12¾
DanlyM	44	45
DtaDesgn s	15¼	15½
DaytMal	17	18
DBeer	9½	9⅝
DekibAg	41½	41¾
DetCanT	11¾	12¼
DeweyEl	3½	4
DiaCrys	27	27¾
DbnCru	31¾	32¼
Docutel	17	17¼
DollrGn	14½	14⅝
DoylDB	32½	33
DunkinD	13⅞	14
Durlron	23½	23¾
ERCCp	94	95¼
EsDrlel	27	27¼
EatnVnce	7	7¾
EconLab	22⅞	22⅞
ElPasEl	9½	9⅝
ElderBe	5⅞	6¼
EleNucl	14	14½
ElModul	13½	14
EnrDev	17	17½
EnrMethd	2 5-16	2 7-16
EnrMin	10½	10¾
EnRsv	14⅞	15
EnIwistl	5⅛	5⅝
EquiSL	20⅞	20⅞
EstOll s	17⅛	17¾
FSC	4⅞	5
FabriTk	2⅞	3⅛
FarmGp	30⅞	31
Fidicor	14½	14⅝
FriskSys	36⅞	37
FtBostn	28	28⅞
FtEmpS	13⅞	14
FtWnFin	6⅞	6⅞
FlaaBks	16	16¼
Flickgr	14	14⅝
FloatPnt	23	23¼
FlaNFla	16¼	16⅞
FlaWalU	2	2⅛
Flurocb	17	17½
ForestO	32⅛	32¾
Formigil	3	3¼
FrankCp	8¼	8¾
FrankEl	19¼	20
FreeSG	69	69½
Fremont	24	24¼
FullrHB	13	13⅛
GEICO	14	14⅛
GalaxyO	13	13⅛
GnAutm	8½	8⅞
GnDevcs	4⅞	4⅞
GnRlEst	11	12¼
GnReinss	58¼	58½
GenRad	53	53¼
GovEFn	8⅞	9¼
GreenM	11¼	11½
GravAdv	54	56
Gtintst	29	31
Gvrodyn	6	6¼
HahnEW	50⅞	51⅞
Hardwke	8⅞	9⅞
HrpRow	10½	10⅞
HarpGp	65½	65⅞
HartfNt	19¼	19½
HenrdF	36¼	36⅞
Holobm	2⅞	3¼
Hoover	16½	16¾
HortzRs	3⅞	4
HyattInt	20½	25
IMSInts	19	19¼
Infraind	8	8¼
IntelCp	88½	89
IntrcEnr	6⅞	6½
IntmtGa	12⅞	13⅛
InBkWsh	12½	12¾
Intersll	25¼	25½
IwaSoUt	22⅞	23
Jamsby	24⅞	25
Jerrico	28⅞	28⅞
Jerico wi	18⅞	19⅛
JiffyFd	7-16	½
JostynM	21	21¼
KalsStpt	19⅞	20
Kalvar	2⅞	3
Kaman	24	24¼
KmpAm	10⅞	11⅛
KateGre	3-16	5-16
Kaysam	3⅞	4⅛
KellySv s	31	32
Keuftel	25¼	25⅞
Kimball	17⅞	17⅞
KingInt	4¼	4⅞
KloefG	34⅞	35⅛
KnapeV	17½	18¼
Kratos s	17½	18
Kulicke	38	38½
Lancein	26	26¼
LandRes	4⅞	4⅞
LaneCo	28½	28⅞
LibNtLf	19⅞	20
Lfinvs	21⅞	22
LidStar	10¼	10⅞
LinBcst	53⅞	54¼
Logetrn	13½	14⅛
MCIC	9 13-16	9⅞
MGFOil	22⅞	23½
MSIDat	9⅞	9⅝
MadsGE	13⅞	14⅛
MagelPet	8½	8⅞
MagmP	28	28⅝
MalrRt	2⅞	3
Malltrt	40¼	40½
Marion s	18⅞	19⅛
MaulLP	26	27½
MayPet	33½	33⅞
MaynOil	18	18⅞
McCorm	28⅞	28½
McFarl	14½	16⅞
McQuay	13¼	13½
MeyerF	28⅞	29⅛
MidsxW	18⅞	19⅛
MdldCap	8⅞	9
MidlRes	1 7-16	1½
MidlBks	28⅞	29
Millipr	38⅞	38½
MissVIG	15⅞	16
Molex s	40⅞	40½
MontCal	4⅞	4⅞
MonuCp	18⅞	18⅞
MoorePd	30½	31
MoranB	41⅞	41⅞
MorgRes	⅞	1⅛
Morsnin	11½	11⅞
MotClub	2⅞	2⅞
Mueller	20¼	21¼
NNCp	46	46½
NorsCp	33	34½
NDtaCo	22	22½
NwldRE	16	16½
NJNGas	17¼	17¾
NickOG	39½	40½
Nicolet s	26	26⅜
NielsnA	32⅞	33
NielsnB	32	32½
NoCarGs	14⅞	15
NoEOil un	72	73½
NwtNGs	12⅞	13⅛
NwstPS	14⅞	15
Noxell	25	25½
Nucorp	17⅞	17⅞
OaflvyM	25⅞	25⅞
OhioCas	33⅞	35⅞
OhFerro	13¼	14¼
OtterTP	19⅛	19⅞
PCAInt	10½	10⅞
PabstB	13	13⅛
PGGaR	21¼	21¼
PauleyP	18	18⅞
PaytsCs	14⅞	14⅞
PeerMf	14½	15¼
PengEnt	14½	14¾
Pentair	16⅞	16⅞
Petrolit	79	79⅞
Pettibon	26⅞	27⅞
PhilaNat	30½	30⅞
PierceSS	8½	8⅞
Pinkrtn	43	43½
PlanHIB	31	31½
Plastine	1	1⅛
Possis	6⅞	7¼
PresGM	55½	56
PrsStevn	50⅞	50⅞
Progrp	1	1⅛
PbSvNC	13⅞	13½
PuritBen	24	24½
PutDCap	16⅞	17
QuakrCt	17½	17⅞
RaganPr	10⅞	10⅞
Raychm	72½	73½
RaYmnd	30½	31
ReevCrn	33⅞	35
RepNLfe	21⅞	21⅞
RoadEx	34½	35
RobbMy s	31⅞	32
Roseton	2	2½
Rouse	19⅞	20⅞
RusStov	15⅞	15⅞
Sadtler	3⅞	4
Safeco	39⅞	40⅛
StHelGd	48	48½
StPaul	37⅞	38
ScanDt	2 15-16	3 1-16
ScripH	56½	61
Sensor	43⅞	44
SvcMer	14⅞	14⅞
Svcmst s	30¼	30½
ShMed s	24⅞	25
Shawmt	45⅞	46⅛
SolidSIS	14⅛	14⅞
SCalWtr	11⅞	12⅛
SwEISv	15½	16¼
SwnEnr	35⅞	36⅞
Standyn	26	26½
StdMicro	13⅞	13½
StdRegs	30	30⅞
StanHP	43½	45
SteriSt	4⅞	4⅞
StrawCl	25⅞	26
Subaru	12⅞	13
SuperEl	12	12⅞
TIME DC	3⅞	3⅞
Tampax	35½	35⅞
Tandem s	45⅞	46½
TecumP	62⅞	64
TelcmA s	20⅞	20⅞
Tennant	31½	32½
Tierary	21⅞	22
TomisOil	14⅞	16½
TricoPd	35½	38
TroyGld o	6⅞	7
TysonFd	15⅞	16
UnMcGil	13¼	14
USEnr	15	15¼
USSurg	37⅞	38
USTrck	14	14⅞
UVaBsh	27⅞	27⅞
UaPenP	12	12½
VaalRe	71¼	71⅞
ValBkAr	33⅞	33⅞
ValtecCp	41	41¼
VanDus	13½	14
Vrcoint s	15⅞	15⅞
Vetcro s	16⅞	16⅞
VictraSt	8⅞	8⅞
VideoCp	10⅞	10⅞
VaNBsh	14⅞	15
WahlEnr	15⅞	15⅞
Weldtrn	4	4⅞
WellsGa	8	8⅞
Wendys	19⅞	19⅞
WelDref	90⅞	91⅞
WDeep	52	52⅞
WHold	80⅞	80½
WinMtg	4⅞	5
WmorC	26	26⅞
WoodLat	23⅞	24
WrldHW	4⅞	4⅞
ZionUta	24	24½

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 27, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97⅛	98⅛
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅛	8-25	98	98⅛
Allied Irish 6⅛-84	19 5/16	9-29	100	100½
Allied Irish 5½-87	10 7/16	1-2	97⅛	98⅛
Amex Fin 1982	16⅛	10-22	100⅛	100⅛
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	2-4	98⅛	99⅛
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	12-2	98⅛	99⅛
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅞	12-15	96⅛	97⅛
Bco de la Nacion 6-83	9⅞	12-1	98⅛	99⅛
Bco de la Nacion 7-84	17	8-28	97⅛	98⅛
Bco do Brazil 6½-82	15 1/16	2-17	99	99½
Bco de Mexico 6½-87	11 13/16	11-18	97⅛	98⅛
Bco Pinto 6⅛-85	11 7/16	11-14	97⅛	97⅛
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10⅛	12-11	95⅛	96⅛
Bk Paribas 7½-80	9⅞	12-11	99⅛	99⅛
Bk Bumiputra 6⅛-84	16 9/16	10-22	99⅛	100⅛
Bk Ireland 5⅛-89	11⅛	11-21	97⅛	97
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	99⅛	100
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6⅛-81	16 15/16	10-22	100½	101
Bk Tokyo 6⅛-84	11 7/16	11-17	99⅛	100
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅞	1-23	97⅛	97⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5⅛-89	9⅞	10-27	96⅛	97⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-27	96⅛	97⅛
Buenos Aires 7½-86	16⅛	12-5	97⅛	98⅛
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99⅛	100
BFCE 6¼-83	14 3/16	10-20	100⅛	100⅛
BFCE 5⅛-84	16⅛	8-28	99⅛	100⅛
BNP 7½-81	15⅛	9-15	100	100½
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	99⅛	100⅛
BNP 5⅛-83	9 11/16	1-21	99⅛	99⅛
BNP 1982/84	14 1/16	2-12	99⅛	100⅛
BNP 5½-91	11 15/16	2-22	97⅛	98
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9⅞	12-29	97	97⅛
BUE 5⅛-87	9 7/16	9-26	96⅛	97⅛
Bk Worms 5⅛-85	9 3/16	12-17	96⅛	97⅛
Banco Union 7⅛-83	19 13/16	10-1	99⅛	100⅛
Bk Algerie 5⅛-84	11⅛	12-1	96⅛	97⅛
Bk Dreyfus Int 6½-83	7 3/16	2-2	98⅛	100⅛
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	9⅛	1-22	96⅛	97⅛
Bergen Bank 6-87	10	11-28	97⅛	98⅛
Citicorp 1983	11 7/16	11-28	98⅛	99⅛
Citicorp 1984	11 15/16	11-30	98⅛	99⅛
Citicorp 6-94	10⅛	9-10	98⅛	99⅛
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-19	96⅛	97⅛
Chase 5⅛-93	9 13/16	1-30	95⅛	96⅛
CCCE 5⅛-95	14 11/16	2-4	99⅛	99⅛
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	98⅛	99⅛
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	98⅛	99⅛
CCF 6⅛-83	9⅛	1-12	99	99⅛
CCF 5⅛-85	13 13/16	11-6	100	100⅛
Creditanst 5⅛-84	11 13/16	11-21	99⅛	99⅛
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	97⅛	97⅛
Credit Lyon 6⅛-82	11⅛	2-12	99⅛	99⅛
Credit Lyon 6-85	9½	12-3	98⅛	99⅛
Credit Nord 5⅛-86	9½	12-1	97⅛	97⅛
DG Bank 6⅛-82	9 3/16	12-17	98⅛	99⅛
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98⅛	99⅛
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99⅛	99⅛
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100⅛	100⅛
GZB 5⅛-89	9 13/16	1-13	97⅛	97⅛
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅛	12-26	99⅛	100
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	2-15	99⅛	99⅛
IBJ 6½-82	14⅛	11-1	100	100½
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	99	99⅛
IBJ 5⅛-87	18⅛	10-15	99⅛	99⅛
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅛	1-26	98½	99
Indo-Suez 5⅛-89	9⅛	1-12	97⅛	98⅛
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	100⅛	100⅛
KOP 6⅛-85	9⅛	1-23	98⅛	99⅛
LTCB 6⅛-81	9⅛	15-12	99⅛	99⅛
LTCB 6⅛-82	9⅛	1-27	99⅛	99⅛
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	2-15	99⅛	99⅛
LTCB 5⅛-85	11⅛	11-10	99	99½
LTCB 5⅛-86	9⅛	12-15	97⅛	98⅛
LTCB 5⅛-89	10⅛	12-9	97⅛	97⅛
Lloyds Eurofin 7⅛-83	10 1/16	11-28	99⅛	99⅛
ManHan O'seas 5⅛-94	12⅛	11-28	97⅛	97⅛
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100½	101
Midland Bank 7⅛-83	16⅛	8-21	100⅛	100⅛
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅛	11-21	99⅛	99⅛
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97	97⅛
Midland Intl 5⅛-92	10⅛	12-5	97	97½
Midland Intl 5⅛-93	9⅛	1-23	96	96½
Natl Westmin 5½-90	9⅛	12-23	96⅛	97⅛
Natl Westmin 5⅛-94	18⅛	10-14	98⅛	99⅛
Nippon Credit 5⅛-85	9⅛	12-24	98½	99
Nippon Credit 5⅛-86	9 9/16	1-14	97	97½
Pop. Espanol 7⅛-81	10⅛	11-28	99⅛	99⅛
Bk Scotland 7⅛-83	11⅛	11-10	100⅛	100⅛
Bk Scotland 5⅛-94	9 5/16	10-14	98	98½
Stand. & Chart. 6⅛-84	10⅛	11-28	99⅛	99⅛
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	11⅛	2-13	97⅛	97⅛
Stand. & Chart. 5⅛-90	17⅛	9-8	97⅛	98⅛
State Bk India 6⅛-87	10 1/16	11-28	96	96½
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	98⅛	99⅛
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	99½	100
Trade Develop 6-86	19 11/16	2-23	98⅛	98⅛
Thai Farmers 7⅛-84	9⅛	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6⅛-82	19 9/16	9-26	99⅛	100⅛
UBAF 7⅛-82	16⅛	12-9	99⅛	100⅛
Union Finland 6½-82	14 15/16	10-22	100⅛	[illegible]
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99⅛	99⅛
United O'seas 6-83	12⅛	10-11	99⅛	100⅛
United O'seas 6-89	10	9-30	97	97½
Urquijo Intl 7½-86	9⅛	12-23	99	99⅛
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98⅛	99⅛
Wll. Glyn's Bk 6⅛-84	17 1/16	8-28	100	100⅛
Wll. Glyn's Bk 5⅛-91	18⅛	9-15	98⅛	98⅛

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100	100⅛
General Cable 7½-80	20⅛	8-30	99⅛	101⅛
IC Industries 1991	10⅛	1-15	95⅛	96⅛
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅛	12-12	96⅛	97⅛
Thailand 7-86	10⅛	1-7	100⅛	101⅛
Philippines 6½-86	18⅛	9-17	98⅛	99⅛
Sumi Heavy 5⅛-83	17⅛	10-20	96	96½
Sweden Stock-91	9⅛	9-16	100	100⅛
Sofitel 8-83	9 9/16	12-1	99⅛	99⅛
Sofitel 8-84	20 3/16	10-8	100⅛	101⅛
SNCF 6⅛-85/97	10⅛	12-8	99⅛	100⅛
Texas Airlines 7-86	10⅛	1-29	99⅛	99⅛
TVO Voein-91	9⅛	10-13	92⅛	93⅛
THI 5⅛-85	16⅛	28-11	95⅛	95⅛
Offshore Min. 1986	9 15/16	10-27	97⅛	98⅛
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-21	98	98⅛
C.Itoh 5⅛-87	19 7/16	9-18	99	99½

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		— A—A—A —								
15⅝	9¼	AAR	.40	3.2	7	82	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	AAV	.20	4.2	6	50	4⅝	4½	4¾	
5⅜	3⅜	AIC Ph	n.12	2.6	3	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	APS	.48	5.6	6	63	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1⅜	ATI			19	20	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅜	AVC			3		10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15	4⅜	AZL			12	125	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
6⅛	4¼	AZL pf	.48	6.8		15	8	8	8	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅝	Acme s	.30	1.8	17	26	u16⅞	15⅞	16½	+ ⅞
5⅜	2⅜	Action			21	19	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅜	ActionCp	.40	2.8	18	88	14½	14	14	
15⅝	6⅛	AdmRes	n			784	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
23⅛	13⅜	AdmRus	s.12	.6	16	127	22	21⅝	21⅝	
52¼	35¼	Adobe s	.20	.4	30	297	52½	50½	51½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	AeroisCp			6	82	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
37½	14⅜	AeroFle	.60	1.6	8	18	u38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Aeronca			52	125	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
22⅛	14⅝	AffilPub	s.44	2.9	9	47	u22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	AfterSix	.08i		14	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	4⅛	AirExpr	n		11	88	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
7	3⅛	AlskAir	.30r	7.5	11	34	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5⅛	2¾	AlboW	.05e	1.1	3	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16½	8⅛	Alcolac	.20	2.8	9	56	10½	10	10⅛	
30⅜	14	AllesCp	wt			1	22⅛	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3¼	AlohaAir	.70e	2.1	3	2	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26½	10⅜	Alphal s			25	60	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
17	8⅛	Altamil	.32	2.5	7	11	12¾	12¾	12¾	
1½	7-16	Altec			41	16	⅞	13-16	13-16	
32	15⅜	Amdhl	.48	1.5	76	495	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
12	8⅛	AmAgr	.16	1.3	24	264	u12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ¼
12	5⅞	AmBilt	.35e	5.2		6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
46⅝	15⅜	AmBrd	wt			2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
13⅝	7⅜	ABusPd	.48	3.6	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	AmCapCp			9	32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21¼	11½	AContrl	.60	3.1	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅜	AIsroell s			2	102	2⅛	2	2⅛	
19⅞	8⅛	AMzeA	.48	2.6	12	231	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
19⅜	8⅝	AMzeB	.48	2.8	11	38	17⅞	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
12⅛	5⅝	AMdBld	.30j	5.5	61	42	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25	9½	AMatIn	.36	1.6	9	725	23⅛	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅝
59⅝	30⅝	AmPetf	2.80	5.0	5	276	57⅞	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	1⅛	AmPlan Cp			5	17	3⅛	3	3⅛	
12⅝	8⅛	APrecs	.40	3.4	7	36	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	AScIE				92	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	
16⅝	10⅛	AmSeat	.18j			17	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	AmTec	.64	8.4	7	6	7⅝	7½	7½	
16½	9⅛	AndrJcb	n		17	204	16⅛	14⅝	16⅛	+1⅛
7	4	Andrea	.40	5.5	13	11	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
28⅞	14⅝	AngloC	.22e	.8	12	127	27⅝	27⅛	27½	— ⅜
11⅝	7⅛	Anthony	.44b	4.5	4	72	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	
19⅛	8⅛	ApiDta	.04i			140	19⅛	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅜
7⅛	1⅛	ApldDev				215	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
61⅞	27⅛	AqutCd	g.80		23	398	52⅛	50½	50⅞	—1⅝
21⅛	16⅛	ArgoPt	n		84	268	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
5	2	Armatrn			81	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅛	13⅛	Asamer	g.40			188	19½	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	AskinSvc				4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
37⅛	10⅛	Astrex			16	7	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
		Astrex wt				2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9½	2⅛	AtlsCM	.16e	3.1	8	439	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	5	Audiotr	.16	1.5	18	12	10⅝	10½	10½	
4½	1⅛	AutoTrn				293	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	
56½	27⅛	AutoSw	1.40	2.5	13	2	55⅛	55	55	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	AVEMC	.50	4.3	9	55	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
1⅛	⅝	BRT			16	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	Badger	.80	7.9	7	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Baker	.10i			7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Baldws	.32a	3.8		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	BanFd	2.90e	12.		4	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Banpor	wt			15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18⅛	8⅛	Banistr	s			13	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
13⅛	4⅛	BarnesE			14	18	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	9	Barnwl	.20	1.2		15	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	
11⅝	5⅛	BarryRG	.14	1.4	38	83	10	9½	10	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅛	BarthS				19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
22	5	BaruchF			18	53	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	BelscIR			17	6	3	3	3	
16⅛	11⅛	BnfStA	s.36	2.6	6	46	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	BnfStB	s.36		4	12	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
9⅛	2⅛	BergEnt			4	73	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23	8⅛	BergnB	.32	1.4	12	89	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
38	16	BreB	pf1.15	3.1		7	37	37	37	
3	1⅛	BernzO				7	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Berven				12	2	2	2	
18	6⅛	Beverly	.24	1.4	17	590	17⅛	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
17	8⅛	BicPen	.48	3.0	18	86	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅛	BigV Sup	.30	3.9	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	BillyKid	n		5	23	4½	4⅛	4½	
14⅛	10⅛	BioRad B	n		4	28	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
18	10⅛	BioRad A			7	51	11	10⅝	11	
9	4⅛	Blessns	.66	8.1	5	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	16⅛	Blount	.72	2.1	8	50	34⅛	33½	33½	+1
6⅛	3⅛	BodinAp				11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29	13	BoltBer	.40	1.4	14	9	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—
23⅛	13⅛	BowVal	s			1113	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Bowmar			131	156	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	Bowne s	.40	2.1	8	27	19⅛	19	19⅛	—
14⅛	7⅛	BradfdN	.26	2.5	7	218	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Branch	.05l		5	10	3½	3½	3½	
10⅛	5⅛	Branlff	wt			2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	Brascan	1.20	4.6	14	97	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	BraunE				2	24½	24½	24½	
16	8⅛	Breeze	.75t	7.5	5	5	10	10	10	
6⅛	3⅛	BroDart	.20	3.1	8	73	6½	6⅛	6½	
27⅛	10⅛	BrooksP	s.40	1.8	8	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
47	30	BrnFA	1.36	2.9	11	2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
50	31	BrnFB	1.36	2.8	11	16	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
4½	3⅛	BrnF pf	.40	10.		3	4	4	4	
4⅛	3	Bulldex				9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Burgess			1	52	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
25	12	Burnsin	.60	2.4	9	x65	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
		— C—C—C —								
34⅛	14	CK Pet	.16	.5	30	720	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	CDI			4	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	CHB Fd	.57b	9.9	9	20	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	CMI Cp	.05e	1.0	7	118	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	CRS	.36	1.9	6	50	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
28	16⅛	CSE	1.40b	5.4	8	19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	CS Grp	.24b	9.1	4	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	1	CagleA				24	6	6	6	
28	17	Caldor s	.60	2.3	11	104	27⅛	26⅛	27½	— ⅛
52	31	CalPIC	2	4.3	7	134	47	46½	46½	— ⅛
39½	24	Camco	.30	.9	13	13	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3	Campnil			4	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	CmpChb	g			107	13⅛	13	13⅛	
22⅛	10½	CdMarc	g.44			55	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
14½	9⅛	CdnOcc	s.20			25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	CapitlPd	.20	5.2		2	4	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Carnssa			12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
22	16⅛	CareEn	1.32b	7.1	8	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
51½	39	CaroPLpf	5	12.		z40	42⅛	42	42	—2⅛
8⅛	2⅛	CarrolDv	.05e	.6	12	17	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22½	17⅛	CasPd	1.60a	7.7		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	Cavitrn	.12e	.7	25	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	CelluCII			5	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
33	25⅛	CenM	pf3.50	13.		z100	28	28	28	
8⅛	5⅛	CentSe	.10e	1.	5	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	CtryFa	.10e	1.3	5	11	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
41⅛	17	Cenvill	1.40	3.8	7	55	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Cetec	.12	1.9	8	78	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8	5⅛	ChadMl	.60	7.9	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1⅛	1	ChampHo				170	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27⅛	14⅛	ChmpPd	s.72	2.9	10	41	24⅛	23⅛	24½	—1⅛
38⅛	18⅛	ChrtMd	s		14	19	37⅛	36⅛	36½	—1⅛
7	5⅛	ChrtM	pf.75	12.		6	6½	6½	6½	
11½	8	Chmpist	.28	2.4	8	11	u11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24½	18⅛	ChiefD g	s			167	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
14¼	6⅛	ChildWld			13	32	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	ChiltnCp	.30	3.9	12	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	CircleK	s.68	4.6	8	175	15½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
26½	12⅛	CityGas	1	5.7	7	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	Clabir	.24	3.0	11	22	8⅛	7⅛	8	
18	10⅛	Clarmt	.58e	3.2		3	u18⅛	18	18	
7⅛	4⅛	ClarkC	.26e	3.9	6	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16	7½	Claus	s.72	4.7	10	115	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅛	Cohu	.16	2.3	9	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28	13⅛	Colemn	1	6.3	8	50	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	3	ColCmI				67	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
71⅛	35⅛	Cominc	g4.40		5	74	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
25½	15⅛	ComAll	.50	2.3	7	13	22	21⅛	22	
14¼	9⅛	ComA	pf1.60	13.		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
37	18⅛	ComMtl	.60b	2.1	4	24	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	22⅛	Comdint	s		14	533	67⅛	65⅛	65½	—2
3⅛	1⅛	ComdrCp				9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	3⅛	Compo	.20	4.6	31	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	CompuD			7	2	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Compinv				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21¼	9⅛	Condec	.33t	1.8	13	96	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
17⅛	6⅛	ContHm	1.53t	14.	6	25	11⅛	10⅛	11	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	Conrock	1a	3.3	5	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Conroy	.16	2.5	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	CnsOG	s		8	540	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
21¼	9½	ConsRef	.80	5.2	10	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅛	ContMtl			10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Cookin	.20e	2.5	9	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
3½	1⅛	CoopJr				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	21½	CoreLb	s.16	.6	27	93	28⅛	27½	28	— ⅛
22	14½	Cornilus	.80	5.3	9	26	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
25⅛	10	CrestO	.20	1.0	18	59	20	19⅛	20	
35⅛	21⅛	Crompt	1.80	7.1	3	23	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	26⅛	CrossAT	1.60	4.2	10	14	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
10⅛	8	CrawlM	.50a	5.2	2	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
58½	17⅛	CwnCP	s.80a	3.1	2	120	26½	26	26	— ⅛
48½	16¼	CwnCP B	n.80a	3.4	2	38	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
58⅛	24	CwnCP	pf1.92	6.0		2	32⅛	32¼	32¼	+1¼
4½	2⅛	CrownC	.18l			3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Crownln	.28b	4.1	5	3	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	13½	CrutcR	.36	1.3	28	282	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
34½	27⅛	CrystO	s.36	1.2	37	186	29⅛	29	29⅛	
26	13⅛	CubicCp	.60	3.2	7	44	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25½	16⅛	Curtice	1.10	6.2	5	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Cyprus				71	2	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	11½	Cyprus	pf1.70	12.		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		— D—D—D —								
5⅛	3½	DCL			14	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
4½	1½	DWG	.29t	9.7	4	40	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
25½	9	Damson			213	133	17½	16⅞	17	— ⅛
17⅛	5⅛	DataAc	.73t	4.6	9	193	16	15⅛	15⅛	
31⅛	10⅛	Datapd	.30	1.0	24	895	29⅛	28½	28⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	13½	DayMn	.75e	2.5	7	137	31½	30½	30½	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	De Rose			1	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Decoratr	.24	9.1	22	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	DelLabs	.48	3.0	267	25	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
71⅛	20⅛	DelRIO	s.10	.1	100	41	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	DellwdF	.72	5.3	4	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24½	19⅛	Depositr	1.60	6.9	4	16	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	DesgnJw			7	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	12½	DevCp	s		4	27	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	14½	DevonGp			5	2530	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	4⅛	Dielcon			27	151	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Diodes				36	2	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	DisFab				13	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Dixilco	n.07l		4	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
81⅛	33	DomeP	g			222	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
26½	12⅛	Domtr	g 2			13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
46	18⅛	DorcGs	.20	.5	11	294	43	41⅛	42⅛	—1
8⅛	3⅛	DghtyB	n.30b	3.4	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
12	5⅛	Downey	.28	3.5	7	6	8	8	8	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	DrivHarr			4	9	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ½
11⅛	5⅛	DrFair	.40	4.6	14	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		DunesHt	n		40	178	24⅛	23½	23½	
1⅛	1-16	Dunlop	.09e	5.1		6	1⅛	1 11-16	1⅛	
15⅛	11	Duplx	s	.40	4.2	5	45	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛ — ⅛
15½	9	DurTst	.40a	2.9	13	40	13⅛	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Dynlctn	.08e	.6	20	288	13⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
5⅛	3⅛	EAC	.36	6.1	6	21	u 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
19	11⅛	EECO	.28	1.6	9	32	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
42½	19½	EarthRes	1.50b	4.7	8	100	33⅛	32	32	—1⅛
19⅛	14⅛	EstnCo	1.20	8.0	5	16	15	15	15	
4⅛	2⅛	EazorE	.06l			2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Edmos				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
26	12⅛	EDO	s .40	2.3	13	18	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Ehren				33	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
6	1⅛	ElAudD				87	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	10	Electrog	1	3.2	10	43	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
28	15⅛	ElecAm	s1.40	5.4	8	24	27	25⅛	26	— ⅛
14⅛	7	Elsinor			35	213	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	EmpCoro	n.50	6.3	4	69	8⅛	7⅛	8	
18⅛	9⅛	EngyRs	.24	1.6	21	102	15	14	14⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	EnoUtII	1.68	9.5		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
13½	8	Espey	.20e	1.7	14	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	EsqRd	.45e	2.9	6	3	15⅛	15½	15½	
7⅛	3½	EtzLav	.22e	3.9		93	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	EvansAr	s.40b	3.0	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅛	1	Exectve				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		— F—F—F —								
17½	14⅛	FPA s	.40	2.7	3	15	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8	Fabind	.40	3.0	4	39	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅛	FairTex			4	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5	2⅛	FairmC				3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	11-16	FdMrt wt				10	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
21½	13⅛	FedRt	1.72	9.4	19	66	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11	4⅛	FedRes			23	130	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40½	17⅛	Felmnl	s		30	847	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	— ½
24	16	FinGen	.40b	1.7	10	69	23	23	23	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	FinGnA	.40b	2.2		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18	6⅛	FtConn	.1a	11.	7	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅛	11⅛	FtSLSh	.50r	2.7	75	35	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
5⅛	2⅛	Fstmrk			9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	FischrP	.53t	4.1		28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Flagg			17	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	FlanEnt				4	4⅛	4½	4½	
17⅛	7⅛	FloRck	.24	2.0	5	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	23⅛	FlowGn	s		35	165	33⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Flowers	.54	3.8	8	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
30	19	FlukeJ			17	50	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Foodrm			5	4	4⅛	4	4	
13⅛	7⅛	FooteM	.40e	4.2	17	2	9⅛	9½	9½	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	ForestC	.10	.6	13	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	8⅛	ForestLab			16	13	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
19	10⅛	Frnkno	g			133	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
25	9⅛	FrankRt	.32e	1.3	33	10	24	24	24	
13⅛	6⅛	Franks	.40	3.1	7	17	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Friedm	.24b	3.6	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	FriendFr				15	5⅛	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
18	6⅛	Frlona	.40	5.7	7	17	7	7	7	
7½	4⅛	Frischs	.30b	5.0	5	5	6	6	6	
16½	7⅛	FrontA	.20b	1.4	6	91	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
10¼	2⅛	FrontA	wt			2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
4⅛	1⅛	GI Expl			10	86	4	3⅛	3⅛	
4½	1⅛	GIT				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	1⅛	GRI				31	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	GTI	.06e	1.3	8	17	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	Galaxy			5	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13	7⅛	Garan	.80	6.4	6	18	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
38⅛	21⅛	GatLiet	.40b	1.3	13	13	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	GelmSc	s		20	8	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	GnEmp	.40b	6.7	6	4	6⅛	6	6	
7⅛	1	GenExp				45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2	GnHous			7	46	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
18½	3½	Genisco			10	31	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
7⅛	3⅛	GenvDr	.05a	.7	7	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
44⅛	21	Gerber	s		22	70	41⅛	40½	41⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GiantF	1.10	7.2	4	111	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	9½	GntYel	g.80e			7	262	u24⅛	24	24⅛ + ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	GlasRck	s.10	.6	34	51	17⅛	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
33	22½	Glatfltr	1.60	6.2	5	57	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	22	Glnmr	.88b	2.4	9	45	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
10⅛	8	Glasser	.48	5.1	6	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4	2	Gldblatt				22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
33⅛	12½	GldNugt			60	215	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+1⅛
18⅛	8⅛	GoldWH	.64	3.8	10	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
4⅛	⅛	Goldfield				274	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Gdrich	wt			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	GormR	1.32	5.3	8	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
13⅛	6½	GrahMf	.20	1.8	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14	4⅛	GrandAu	.40	4.4	5	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	GrndCtl	.25	2.8	13	35	9	9	9	
15⅛	6⅛	GranarA			140	1	14	14	14	
12⅛	7⅛	GtAmInd			8	64	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	GtBasinP				743	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
50⅛	29⅛	GtLkCh	.36	.8	16	35	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Greenmn			13	85	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	GREIT	.40	3.3		27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
29	19	GrossT	1.44	5.6	7	4	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	GuarBk	n.05r	.7	8	13	7	6⅛	7	
16⅛	8	GuardC	.60b	4.6	12	1	13	13	13	
25⅛	13⅛	Gulfrd	s.60	2.5	4	22	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	22⅛	GlfCn g	s.44			4269	26⅛	25½	25⅛	— ⅛
17½	7⅛	Gulfstrm			18	112	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
6½	3⅛	Hampin	.65l	12.	4	27	5½	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
15	10½	Hanfrd	1	6.8	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9½	4½	HanSeRt			33	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7½	2⅛	Harvey			6	85	6⅛	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	Hasbro			13	19	8⅛	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	Hasting	.60	5.9	7	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅛	3½	HawaiA				10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	5	HlthCh	s		34	80	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10	5⅛	HelthM	.35	4.8	4	16	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5	Heinick	.10	.9	16	102	11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	HelimMtg				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	6	HiGinc	.12r	.7	12	157	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	HillrAv			13	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
22⅛	7⅛	Hiptrnic	.20	1.1	17	9	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Hofman	.20	6.4	12	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
53	31	HolngA	g2.28		13	5	u53½	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	HollyCp			11	128	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Hormel	s.84	5.1	4	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14	HornH	s		17	25	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	HospMt	.60	4.4	26	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
28⅛	18⅛	Hotel	2.40	8.8	10	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	HousRn	s.60	6.7	5	39	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
36⅛	16⅛	HouOM	.80	2.3	17	2760	36	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	17⅛	HouO	pf1.69	5.7		236	30	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Howell	.10e	2.5		4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
36⅛	24⅛	HubellA	1.92	5.5	7	10	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
36½	24¼	HubellB	1.92	5.5	7	336	35	35	35	— ⅛
27½	19	Hubbl	pf2.06	7.9		6	26	26	26	+ ⅛
10¼	4⅛	HudsnGn			8	5	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	HudBO g	s.57	1.8	17	214	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	HuntH	.20	1.7	12	54	12⅛	11⅛	12	— ⅛
17⅛	10½	HuskyO	s			688	16⅛	15½	15⅛	— ½
		— I—I—I —								
9⅛	4⅛	ICH	.20	2.9	5	19	7	6⅛	7	
20	11	ICM	1.25e	7.0	14	17	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	IFS Ind	.20	2.9	5	56	7	7	7	— ⅛
17½	10	IMC	.28	1.6	7	6	17	17	17	— ¼
13⅛	8½	IRT Pr	1.10	8.8	8	4	12½	12½	12½	
1	9-16	ITI			10	15-16	15-16	15-16		
4⅛	2⅛	Impind			3	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
50½	30	ImpOil	g1.40		8	342	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
40½	28½	InPL	pf 4	11.		z40	36	36	36	
2⅛	⅛	InflightSv				181	2⅛	1⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
33⅛	18⅛	Instron	.40	1.4	7	33	28⅛	27⅛	28	—1
1½	⅛	InstrSys				414	13-16	⅞	⅞	
14	7⅛	InsSy	pf.25t	3.0		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	IntegRes			8	150	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	9	IntCtyGs	g.32			1612	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	8⅛	Intrmk	s.20	1.0	6	72	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	IntBnknt			10	231	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
18⅛	5½	IntCtrls			12	134	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	IntFdSvc			10	15-16	15-16	15-16		
7½	3⅛	IntProt	.30	5.8	5	5	6⅛	6	6	
7	4⅛	IntSeaw	.45e	7.1	8	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅛	13-16	IntStrtch			16	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	InvestFlo				15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	20⅛	Ionics			12	7	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9	IroqBrd	.40	3.2	50	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
		— J—J—J —								
6⅛	4⅛	Jaclyn	.40b	6.5	8	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29	10½	Jacobs	.50	1.8	15	252	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Jetero	.10e	1.3	10	14	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Jetronic			11	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	JohnPd	.18j			1	4	4	4	
21¼	8	JuniperP			16	85	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
18½	10⅛	Jupiter			5	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
		— K—K—K —								
13	5	KTelin	.40	3.5	29	4	11½	11½	11½	
9⅛	5⅛	Kalistod	n		17	65	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	KapokT			12	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	KayCp	.75b	3.2	16	9	23⅛	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	13⅛	KenaiCp			20	125	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
14⅛	10	Kenwin	.80a	6.8	6	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ketchm	.22l	4.0	2	x22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Key Co	.30	4.3	4	15	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
34⅛	8⅛	Key Ph	.03b	.1	100	224	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	KinArk			12	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	15⅛	KingRad	.40	1.7	8	101	25⅛	24	24	— ⅛
150	26⅛	KirbyEx			21	26	149⅛	145	145	—5
3	1½	Kit Mfg				6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Kleinerts				55	u12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
33	14⅛	Knogo			22	22	33	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	15⅛	Knogo	wt			3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅛	3	KuhnStr			14	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
4⅛	2⅛	LSB	.19t	4.8	7	1	4	4	4	
3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge	.06	1.9	14	189	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	LaMaur	.28	3.3	11	x39	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	15-16	LakeSh	g			685	u17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
19	7⅛	Landmk				25	22	14	14	— ⅛
11½	8¼	Laneco	.24	2.4	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	LazKap	.48	2.7	5	2	15	15	15	
28	14⅛	LeaRnl	s.60	2.2	11	32	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	LeePh				8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	12	LehighP			4	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	LeisureT				3	3	3	3	
13⅛	6⅛	LincAm			22	60	13	13	13	
3⅛	1⅛	LloydsE				5	1½	1½	1½	
6⅛	2½	Lodge	.12e	2.0	12	140	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
31	18⅛	Lohmn	1.20	4.5	10	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	23⅛	LoewT	wt			287	52⅛	52	52	— ⅛
26	11⅛	Logicon	.10e	.4	11	16	24⅛	23⅛	24	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	LaGen	s.57	5.2	8	31	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	LundyEl			4	54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Lydall	.70	8.4	13	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	LynchCp			7	47	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
15⅛	6⅛	MCO Hldg			5	192	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10½	7⅛	MCO Res				112	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11	3⅛	MacAnFor			11	17	10⅛	10	10⅛	
13⅛	5	Macks	.20	1.5	13	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Macrod			81	714	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
18½	10⅛	ManrC	s.50	2.9	13	19	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
4 5-16	1	Marinda			4	518	1½	1 7-16	1½	
21⅛	16⅛	Marm	pf2.25	11.		29	20½	20½	20½	
7⅛	2	MrshF			1	14	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
28⅛	7⅛	Marshln	.46t	2.5	17	64	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
13	6⅛	MartPr	.20t			7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4½	Masind				22	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	
37½	17	MtlRsh	.12	.3	22	95	36⅛	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
21½	15⅛	Matrix	s		26	199	u22	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	MaulTec	.14	3.3	6	49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1	⅛	McCro	wt			3	5-16	5-16	5-16	
17⅛	5⅛	McDow	n.13e	1.4	11	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	McKean			5	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26½	12⅛	Means	1.32	7.4	6	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Medalst	.54	6.1	5	5	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	20⅛	MediaG	.84	2.8	8	5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Meenan	s.24	1.4	7	39	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Megaint	.28	5.6	13	127	5⅛	5	5	
15⅛	9⅛	MEMCo	1.84	8.6	7	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅛	6	MercSL	.50b	5.0	6	49	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	MetPro	s.20	1.9	11	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	Metex	.40	4.1	13	14	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	19⅛	Metetn	.32	1.0	27	103	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
9	3⅛	Metrocar			30	64	9	8½	9	+ ½
4	1⅛	MichGen				657	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	8½	MchSug	.60a	2.4	5	24	24⅛	24⅛	24½	
6⅛	4⅛	Micklbry	.16	2.6	3	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	MidldCo	.30	2.5	6	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	MidlGls	.40b	3.9	17	29	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Miller	H		10	5	13	13	13	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	MissnIT			2	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
41⅛	22	MtchlE	s.20	.5	16	183	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	MiteCo	.60	3.2	6	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18½	9⅛	MoogB	n.24	1.3	13	17	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ½
18⅛	10	Moog A	n.24	1.3	13	109	18½	17⅛	18	— ⅛
6½	2⅛	MorlnSh	.08l		12	9	4	4	4	
29⅛	23	MtVMll	1.20	4.2	4	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	Movielab	.52t		6.3	6	26	8⅛	8⅛ — ⅛	
		— N—N—N —								
21⅛	12⅛	NFC	.20	1.0	21	100	20½	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
34⅛	7⅛	Narda	.28	.9	21	34	33⅛	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	NCnvSt	.60	3.5	8	26	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
15	8	NatEdu	1.05t	7.6	7	27	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15½	NtGasO	n		6	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
30	15⅛	NtHltE			11	63	u28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
10⅛	2	NtKinney				134	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
2⅛	½	NtParag				15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	NtPatent				326	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	NtSecR	.60a	6.1	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11	3⅛	NtSilvr			10	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	NtSpinn	.30	3.3	6	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	NelsLB	.42t	6.4	49	9	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	NestLM	.15e	4.6	14	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	17⅛	NHamp	1.20	3.3	8	23	u36⅛	35	36⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nidria	.06e	3.7	12	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38½	15⅛	NMxAr	.30	1.1	25	39	27	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅛
12	7½	NPlnRt	.96	8.2	12	40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	NProc	.60	8.6	9	55	7	6⅛	7	
32⅛	18	NYTim	1	3.3	9	57	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	NewbE	.58	4.0	20	48	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Newcor	.66	3.4	6	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	2⅛	Nexus			17	50	u13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	17	NiagFSv	.94	4.4	5	14	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Nolex			25	10	3	3	3	
16⅛	9⅛	Norl	pf 1.50	9.0		22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Nortek	.08	1.2	7	20	6½	6⅛	6½	
33⅛	15½	NoARoy	.28	.9	11	106	31	30	30⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	NoCdO	g		26	61	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
13½	8½	NoestBk	1.08	9.3	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
42½	29	NIPS	pf4.25	11.		2450	38½	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
17½	7½	NuclDta			11	65	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
46	21⅛	Numac	g.20			120	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
		— O—O—O —								
12⅛	5⅛	OEA	.20e	2.0	14	10	10	9⅛	10	— ⅛
12⅛	8	OhSealy	.72	7.5	7	11	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	OilaInd	.40e	3.7	4	24	11	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
75½	35⅛	OOkiep	.59e	1.1	7	z100	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	8⅛	OrioleH	1a	4.4	4	51	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Ormand			11	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Orrox	n		39	119	u 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	OSullvn	.80	4.7	6	1	u17	17	17	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	OxfordFt			3	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	OzarkA				125	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
15⅛	10½	PGEpfA	1.50	12.		46	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	PGEpfB	1.37	12.		10	11	11	11	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	PGEpfC	1.25	12.		1	10	10	10	
13⅛	8⅛	PGEpfD	1.25	12.		7	10	10	10	
25⅛	17	PGEpfW	2.57	12.		5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
25	15½	PGEpfV	2.32	12.		6	19	18⅛	18⅛	
26½	17⅛	PGEpfT	2.54	12.		20	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
27⅛	17½	PGEpfS	2.62	12.		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
12	7	PGEpfH	1.12	12.		9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15½	PGEpfR	2.37	12.		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22⅛	13⅛	PGEpfP	2.05	12.		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—1
20⅛	13⅛	PGEpfO	2	12.		10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	PGEpfM	1.96	12.		57	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	12.		4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	PGEpfJ	2.32	12.		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	29⅛	PacLt	pf4.36	12.		z100	36	36	36	— ⅛
54	37	PacPLpf	5	12.		225	42	42	42	
29	19½	PacTrst	1.20	4.6	12	18	26½	26	26	
31⅛	12	PageP	g n			298	24⅛	23⅛	24	— ⅛
45⅛	26	PallCp	s .44	1.0	27	52	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	PalomrF			4	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pantast	.30	8.9	84	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	18⅛	Paradyn	s		34	98	40½	39⅛	40⅛	
6⅛	3½	ParaPk			2	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
19	11⅛	ParkCh	.60a	3.8	5	3	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5	ParkEl			9	8	12	11⅛	11⅛	
46⅛	22	Parsons	3	2.3	14	56	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
9	5⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.1	4	5	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17	9	Patagon	.50t	3.0	8	32	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PatPtl	wt			143	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11	6⅛	PeerTu	.40	4.8	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
35	14⅛	PenEM	.80a	2.5	11	10	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
16	11⅛	PenTr	1.20	7.9	5	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	PECo	.45t	15.	7	105	3⅛	3	3⅛	
25½	18	PenRE	1.90	7.7	10	28	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
7⅛	4½	PenobS	.28	3.7	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14½	8⅛	Penril	n.15	1.3	10	91	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	1	Pentron			7	6	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
38⅛	26	PepBoys	1.08b	2.9	7	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	12½	PepCom	.80	2.2	13	19	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
21½	11⅛	Perini	.40	2.2	9	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	PerryDr	n.28	2.7	7	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	11⅛	PetLew	s2.16t	7.9	13	974	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	PetLe	pf1.65	13.		37	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	PhHLD	.52t	9.0	3	46	5⅛	d 5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	2	Phoenix			28	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	PicNPay	.32	2.7	7	15	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
11-16	⅛	Pier 1 wt				10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	PionrSys			8	347	6⅛	6	6½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PlanTx	.20l			75	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	PitWVa	.56g	9.3	7	15	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
38½	27	Pittway	1.65	5.2	6	5	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Pizzaln			10	71	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	PlacrDv g	s.60	2.9		37	21½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6¼	PlantInd				89	8⅛	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅛	PlyGm	.40	4.3	6	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	PlymR A				45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	PlymR B				38	2	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	PneuSc	1a	4.1	11	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Polaron			13	1⅛	1½	1½		
24	13⅛	PostCp	.30	1.9	9	7	15½	15½	15½	
30⅛	15⅛	PrairieO	g			9	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
22	11⅛	PrattLmb	1.10	5.7	9	27	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	5.0	8	43	6	6	6	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	PrecMet	n.80e	3.9		172	u20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
26⅛	16⅛	PrenHa	1.48	6.4	9	45	23⅛	23	23⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	PresRIB	.20	7.0	4	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24½	13⅛	ProCT	1.60a	6.7	15	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	ProvGas	1.20	7.9	5	35	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	PrudBld	.24	6.0		3	4	3⅛	4	
24⅛	17⅛	PgSP	pfD2.24	12.		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
23	9	PulteH	.32	1.5	5	39	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	PuntaG			7	171	11⅛	10	11⅛	— ⅛
15½	8	Punta	pf1.10	7.8		66	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
9⅛	3½	REDM			10	358	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	RET				166	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
46½	37⅛	RET	pf 4.38	9.7		1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	RHMed	.20a	.8	10	23	25	24⅛	25	— ⅛
3½	1½	RPS			53	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	RSC	.10	2.0	15	29	5⅛	5	5⅛	
11⅛	5	Rogan	.12	1.2	8	42	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
34⅛	15	RnchEx	s.25	.8	20	108	33⅛	32	32⅛	
40⅛	15⅛	RangrO	s		359	36½	35⅛	36		
46⅛	21½	Ransbrg	.1	2.2	13	60	45⅛	44⅛	45	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	RapAm	wt			265	5⅛	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	RathP			5	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35⅛	16⅛	Ravind	.52	1.6	7	1	33⅛	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Reading			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
30⅛	17	REInv	2.20	7.5	13	8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	RlincT	.80e	10.		6	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
2⅛	13-16	Redlaw				19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8	4	RefaTr	.32	4.2	5	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	12½	RegalB	s.64	5.0	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	RepGyp	.24	3.8	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12	ReshCot	.32	1.7	15	89	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	20⅛	Resrt A			6	600	32⅛	31⅛	32½	+ ⅛
22⅛	7½	Resrt	wt			170	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
69½	29	Resrt B			6	2500	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+1⅛
4½	2	RestAssc			6	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	RexNoro			13	33	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	RibletP	.12	2.7	5	13	4⅛	4½	4½	
29½	23⅛	RichTC	n.80	2.9	13	56	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	RichTC	pf2.50	8.6		9	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
32⅛	21⅛	RioAlg	g1.50			11	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
11	3⅛	Robntch			26	7⅛	7⅛	7½	— ⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Roblin	.12	2.1		14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
28½	17	Rogers	.12	.5	17	12	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	RoncoT			38	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Rossmr			120	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	RoyPalm			67	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Rudick	.58	5.3	5	4	u10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6⅛	Rudick	pf1.56	5.3		1	10½	10⅛	10½	
3⅛	1½	Rusco			31	3⅛	3	3		
4⅛	1⅛	RBW Cp			28	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10	Russell	.68	4.1	6	16	16⅛	16½	16½	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
9	3½	SFM	.24	2.7	9	13	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14¼	9¼	SGL	.30b	2.5	6	9	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SMD			15	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	SSP			4	226	7½	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
33½	20	Sage	s		32	32	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Salem	.40a	2.3	11	19	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	SCarlo	.07r	1.4	3	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	SDgo	pf .88	12.		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
66	44	SDgo	pf7.20	13.		z100	55	55	55	— ⅛
24	15	SDgo	pf2.47	14.		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
26	16⅛	SDgo	pf2.68	13.		1	20	20	20	
30⅛	19⅛	SFrRE	1.76	5.9	18	2	30	30	30	— ⅛
5⅛	11-16	SFrRE	wt			14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17	SanJW	1.75	7.6	6	7	23	23	23	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Sandgte	.50	8.0	8	24	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
7	3	Sargent				27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	7	SoundrL	.30	3.2	6	8	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
5⅛	2½	ScheibE			25	179	4	3	4	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Schrodr			7	11	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Schwab	.30	3.5	7	1	8½	8½	8½	
4⅛	2⅛	SciMgt	.10	2.6	9	25	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
95	42⅛	Scope	.65	.8	11	z350	84⅛	83⅛	83⅛	—1⅛
19⅛	16⅛	SbdAM	.40	2.2	5	3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
14⅛	11½	Sealect	s		7	15	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Seapl	pf.28k			258	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	2⅛	SecCap			16	39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	10⅛	SelsDel	s		17	27	24	23	23½	— ⅛
13	5	Selas	.40	4.8	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13	5⅛	Semich	.34b	3.1	21	50	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Srvisco	.44	5.8	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Servo			13	96	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	SetonCo	.50b	5.8	7	13	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ShaerS	.40e	8.9	5	17	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5	Sharon	.36	5.8	13	18	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Shawin	.30	6.0	5	15	5	5	5	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ShaltrR				20	3⅛	3½	3½	
5⅛	3⅛	Shapwell	.10e	2.0	6	1	5	5	5	
24⅛	14⅛	Showbt	1.20	6.8	9	105	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Sierrcn	s.30	1.3	15	24	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	Silco	.32	3.4	10	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Sikes A	.40a	3.4	4	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Silvrcst				7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3	Solitron			16	247	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	SorgPap	.59r	4.9	2	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Soundsn	.20	3.1		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	SoelCap	1	7.8	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	SCEd	pf1.06	12.		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	SCEd	pf1.08	12.		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8	SCEd	pf1.19	12.		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	SCEd	pf1.45	12.		28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	SCEd	pf2.21	12.		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
85⅛	51	SCEd	pf7.58	12.		14	65⅛	65	65	— ⅛
13⅛	6½	Spector	.43e	4.3	333	17	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Spectro	.19t	1.9		58	10⅛	9⅛	10	
5⅛	2½	SpedOP	.20r	4.4	15	17	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
7⅛	3⅛	Spencer	.20	2.7	9	246	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Splentex	.24	4.2	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	18⅛	StCoasa	1.60	4.8	9	12	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
35⅛	11⅛	StdMetl			29	32⅛	30⅛	32⅛	— ⅛	
35⅛	21⅛	StdShr	2.14t	6.3	7	3	u34	33⅛	33⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Stange	.20	1.8	15	65	11⅛	10⅛	11	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Stanwd			6	225	u 7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	StarSup	.80	6.3	4	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Stardust				8	1½	1½	1½	
7⅛	2⅛	StarrtHo			22	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Steelmt	.28b	2.9	3	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
23½	16⅛	Stepan	.92	4.6	9	17	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
1	½	SterlBcp	wt			17	1	1	1	
2⅛	1	SterlEl			10	11	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	SterlExt				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28½	16⅛	StrutW	.30b	1.4	29	270	21½	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	SumitEn	n.20	.8	22	385	u24⅛	23	24⅛	+1½
26	22	SumitE	pf1.88	7.0		328	u26⅛	25	25⅛	+1⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Sunair	.70e	4.6	9	22	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
96⅛	26⅛	Sundnc	.04a	.1		140	52½	50	52⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	Sundnc	wt			3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
10	7⅛	SunJr	s			7	8⅛	8½	8½	
17⅛	10⅛	SupFdS	.40b	2.9	7	11	14	13⅛	14	
9⅛	3⅛	Supind	.06l			32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6½	SupSurg	.36	3.5	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	34⅛	Supron	s.20	.5	32	45	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
4⅛	2½	Susquh				30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8	6⅛	Susqh	pf 1	12.		1	8	8	8	
10⅛	5⅛	Synloy	.32b	3.7	8	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
42	30⅛	Syntex	1.20	2.8	12	912	42⅛	42	42⅛	— ⅛
33	18⅛	Sysco	.32	1.6	10	36	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
31⅛	18⅛	SystEng			18	315	u32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+1⅛
9⅛	3⅛	SysPln	.24	3.1	6	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
9⅛	3¼	TEC	.08	1.4	23	x22	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	TFI			4	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	TIE	s		26	160	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	TabPd	.20	.8	8	22	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	10	TandB	.40	2.1	9	23	u19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Tannet	.28b	4.5	7	91	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9½	Tasty	1.20b	9.5	18	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2¼	TechSym			14	121	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
14½	6	TechOp			11	37	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	TechTp			67	72	2	1⅛	2	
9⅛	4½	Techtrol	.28	3.3	8	32	8⅛	8¼	8½	— ⅛
84⅛	42½	TejonR			32	5	72⅛	72¼	72¼	—1
36⅛	18⅛	Telflex	.50	1.4	13	28	35⅛	35	35	
17⅛	7⅛	Telsci			38	174	14	13½	13½	— ½
6⅛	4⅛	Tenney	s		13	63	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Tensor			37	35	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
11½	6¼	TerraC	.10e	.9	9	97	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
10¾	7	TetraT			4	10⅛	10¼	10⅛		
109	88½	TexcoCda p	2.32			22	93	89	89	—4
23⅛	22¼	TexCda	wi g			82	23⅛	d21¼	22	—1⅛
13⅛	6⅛	TexasAir	.16	1.3	2	172	12⅛	12½	12½	— ½
15	11½	TexAEng	n.06e	.5	24	146	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
48½	35	TxPL	pf4.56	11.		z150	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	⅝	ThorCp				221	u 3½	3	3½	+ ½
5	2⅛	Thorofar	.08e	2.2		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
31	19½	Thrftm	1.40	4.9	3	4	28⅛	28½	28½	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Tidwell			15	55	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18½	Timeplx	n		36	112	27⅛	25⅛	27	+1⅛
17½	12⅛	TorinCp	1	6.3	5	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	TolIPet	g.48		10	188	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	10⅛	TolPet	wt			45	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
30	12½	Towner	s.67e	2.4	8	95	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	TrnsLux	.10e	1.1	8	128	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	TranOil	.05e	.3	45	258	16⅛	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	TrnsTec	n.28	2.5	12	210	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Tredwy	.28	3.6	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅛	TriSM	.80	8.9	4	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	TrioCp	.20	2.4		2	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
28	8½	TritOil	n		42	513	25⅛	25	25¼	— ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	TubeMx	s		9	486	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
38½	25	TurnrC	2.20	5.7	6	21	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	TwinFr	.20	4.7	142	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
15⅛	8½	U&I			62	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7¼	3½	UNA	.28	5.9	3	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15	6⅛	URS	.40	2.9	9	82	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4	Unimax			9	419	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Unimax	pf			5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22⅛	13	UAirPd	.68	3.1	16	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
6	4	UnAsbst				130	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	UnCosF	.76b	5.9	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	UnFoods	.20e	9.4	10	383	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
7⅛	4	UNatCp			14	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	UNtCp	pf			2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
14	7⅛	UnRitln	1.03e	7.8	14	19	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
7½	2	USAir	wt			8	7	7	7	— ⅛
22⅛	10	USFltr	.36	1.7	9	573	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
11⅛	5	UnityB				8	7	7	7	
37⅛	15	UnivRs	.36	1.0	19	92	36½	35	35	—1
		— V—V—V —								
8⅛	3⅛	Valle's			53	34	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
18½	11½	VallyRs	n1.24	8.6	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Valmac	.20l		13	14	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅛	Valspar	.44	5.3	6	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	ValueL	.07e	1.6		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Verit			6	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	VermtA	.32b	1.9	7	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Verntrn	.10	.8	9	252	13½	13	13	— ⅛
7¼	4	Vertiple	.10b	2.1	4	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7½	Vicon	n		11	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4	1⅛	VintageE			14	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	Vishay	.53t	3.6	11	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	VisualG	.20	1.7	16	346	u11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1
13	7⅛	Voplex	.52	5.3	12	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10½	4⅛	VulcCp	.24	2.9	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
5	2	WTC				439	u 5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wackhtl	.40b	3.6	10	60	u11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	WadelEq				18	4	4	4	+ ⅛
43⅛	14½	Walnaco	s.12	.3	51	463	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	13⅛	Walor	n.28	.9	12	41	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
25	18⅛	Walco	.80b	3.9	6	4	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
9⅛	4	WalIcS	.28	3.3	5	131	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—1⅛
53⅛	19½	Wang B	.20	.4	26	188	51⅛	50⅛	51	
52⅛	18⅛	Wang C	s.10	.2	24	87	49⅛	48	48	—1½
14	8⅛	WardsCo	.20	1.5	5	13	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	WshPost	.44	2.2	7	28	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Watsco	.30	4.2	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
39⅛	14⅛	Wthfrd	n1.17t	3.1	15	136	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Welman	.06e	1.6		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	8⅛	WeldTu	s.30	2.8	5	28	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅛	WescoFn	.42	5.0	6	22	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
46	34½	WTex	pf4.40	11.		z50	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	15⅛	Wstbrn	g.70	2.3		467	31	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
36⅛	12⅛	WstFin	.52	2.8	3	25	19½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6½	2⅛	WhitChl	.05l			4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	4⅛	Whitehall			23	574	u14	12	14	+1⅛
19⅛	8½	Wichita	.45t	2.4	23	92	19⅛	18⅛	19	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WillcxG			3	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25	13⅛	Wmhous	.80	3.4	7	28	23⅛	23½	23⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WilsnB			5	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	Wincorp	.40	2.1	47	13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Winklm	.44	5.6	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
46	29⅛	WisP	pf4.50	11.		z60	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WolfHB	.20e	8.0	7	10	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	Wdstrm	.60	6.8	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	WkWear	.44	3.4	8	56	13	13	13	
24	9⅛	WwEngy	n		30	246	20⅛	19⅛	20¼	— ⅛
6½	⅛	WrightH	g			1427	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
18	11	Wynns	s .48	3.0	6	43	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15	9¼	WymBn	.72b	5.0	6	44	14⅛	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
8⅛	4⅛	Zimmer	.36	4.5	11	1	8	8	8	— ⅛

Chicago Futures

August 27, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.45½	4.50¼	4.45	4.47¼	+.01½
Dec	4.69	4.73½	4.67½	4.70¾	+.03¼
Mar	4.88	4.93	4.86½	4.90¾	+.03¾
May	4.92	4.97¾	4.91½	4.95½	+.04½
Jul	4.90	4.95	4.89	4.94	+.03¾
Sep	4.97	5.01	4.96	5.00½	+.04
Sales Tues. 18,725. Total open interest Tues. 69,064, up 29 from Mon.					
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	3.51	3.52¾	3.48	3.48¾	—.03¼
Dec	3.51½	3.54¼	3.49	3.49¾	—.02½
Mar	3.60	3.62½	3.57¾	3.59¼	—.01½
May	3.62½	3.64¼	3.60	3.60¾	—.02¼
Jul	3.61½	3.62¾	3.59¼	3.60¼	—.01½
Sep	3.50	3.51¼	3.49	3.50¼	—.00½
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	7.67	7.72½	7.62	7.65	—.03¾
Nov	7.89	7.93	7.82	7.86½	—.02½
Jan	8.02	8.08	7.97½	8.01	—.03
Mar	8.20	8.25	8.13½	8.16½	—.04½
May	8.25	8.30½	8.19	8.23	—.03¼
Jul	8.25	8.29¾	8.19	8.23	—.04
Aug	8.16	8.23	8.13½	8.17	—.03
Sep	8.01	8.04	7.95	7.98	—.05
Sales Tues. 57,527. Total open interest Tues. 148,529, up 1,841 from Mon.					
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Sep	219.20	219.80	217.00	217.50	—1.70
Oct	222.00	222.90	220.20	220.70	—1.40
Dec	227.50	228.30	225.30	225.90	—1.40
Jan	229.00	231.00	227.70	228.00	—1.00
Mar	231.00	232.80	230.00	230.00	— .80
May	232.50	234.00	231.50	231.90	— .40
Jul	233.50	234.50	233.00	233.30	— .50
Aug	231.00	231.50	230.00	231.50	+ .40
Sep	230.00	230.00	230.00	230.00	+ .20
Sales Tues. 19,792. Total open interest Tues. 56:MVL¼P ¼:¾?¼ FROM Mon. Note: close is average of last two trades.					
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Sep	25.70	25.85	25.56	25.78	
Oct	25.95	26.12	25.82	26.08	+ .01
Dec	26.45	26.60	26.26	26.55	+ .08
Jan	26.60	26.85	26.52	26.75	+ .15
Mar	27.10	27.30	26.90	27.15	— .05
May	27.20	27.50	27.10	27.45	+ .12
Jul	27.25	27.60	27.25	27.60	+ .33
Aug				27.65	
Sep	27.30	27.60	27.30	27.55	+ .33
Sales Tues. 16,353. Total open interest Tues. 61,274, up 483 from Mon.					
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.84¾	1.85	1.79	1.79	—.05¾
Dec	2.01¼	2.02½	1.96	1.96¾	—.05
Mar	2.12½	2.14½	2.09	2.09	—.04
May	2.14½	2.17	2.11½	2.11½	—.03½
Jul	2.13	2.16	2.12	2.12	—.02
Sales Tues. 3,474. Total open interest Tues. 8,359, up 73 from Wed.					
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	68.60	69.80	68.00	68.10	— .67
Dec	68.80	69.30	68.52	68.65	— .35
Jan	70.10	70.20	70.00	70.00	
Feb	70.60	71.00	70.20	70.25	— .35
Apr	72.35	72.67	71.95	72.02	— .18
Jun	73.85	73.97	73.35	73.50	— .27
Est. sales 18,196; sales Tues. 21,512. Total open interest Tues. 59,924, up 232 from Mon.					

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	75.75	75.75	75.15	75.32	— .28
Oct	74.95	75.50	74.65	74.77	— .25
Nov	76.00	76.42	75.60	75.95	— .02
Jan	77.60	77.85	77.20	77.50	— .35
Mar	78.17	78.25	77.70	77.70	— .40
Apr	77.90	78.45	77.75	77.90	— .45
May	77.65	78.20	77.65	77.70	— .50
Est. sales 2,127; sales Tues. 2,549. Total open interest Tues. 9,831, off 169 from Mon.					
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Oct	45.25	45.40	44.25	44.37	— .88
Dec	46.05	46.40	45.22	45.32	— .73
Feb	47.70	48.30	47.45	47.62	— .15
Apr	46.85	47.20	46.60	46.60	— .10
Jun	50.80	50.87	50.30	50.30	— .30
Jul	51.10	51.70	51.10	51.10	— .30
Aug	51.00	51.00	49.85	49.85	— .35
Oct	49.20	49.20	49.20	49.20	— .20
Est. sales 8,184; sales Tues. 8,106. Total open interest Tues. 28,605, up 550 from Mon.					
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	58.75	59.55	58.10	58.30	— .55
Mar	58.25	59.30	57.85	57.85	— .88
May	59.05	59.67	58.27	58.65	— .62
Jul	59.75	60.10	58.95	58.95	— .90
Aug	58.90	59.10	58.00	58.00	— .80
Est. sales 7,680; sales Tues. 8,306. Total open interest Tues. 13,944, up 76 from Mon.					
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.					
Oct	56.25	56.25	55.45	55.80	— .45
Dec	51.60	51.70	51.30	51.55	— .32
Feb	53.00	53.15	52.95	52.90	— .27
Apr	51.95	51.95	51.60	51.78	— .75
Jun				53.37	— .03
Jul				52.47	— .03
Aug				51.50	+ .05
Est. sales 327; sales Tues. 425. Total open interest Tues. 2,498, up 93 from Mon.					
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	56.95	58.40	56.95	58.00	+1.60
Oct				58.20	+1.20
Nov				63.65	
Dec	66.20	66.50	66.20	66.50	+1.65
Est. sales 62; sales Tues. 18. Total open interest Tues. 121, off 3 from Mon.					
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	186.20	186.20	182.00	182.40	—2.10
Nov	190.90	191.10	186.90	187.20	—4.70
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	183.50	184.50	180.50	181.00	—2.10
Mar	191.50	192.00	188.00	188.00	—2.20
May	201.50	202.50	196.90	196.90	—5.80
Jul	212.20	212.30	207.80	207.80	—5.00
Sep	218.50	218.50	214.30	214.30	—5.00
Nov	218.30	218.30	215.90	215.90	—4.10
Est. sales 3,565; sales Tues. 5,660. Total open interest Tues. 12,503, off 63 from Mon.					
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	196.20	196.20	193.00	193.40	—2.80
Nov	192.20	192.30	189.00	189.40	—2.90
Jan	195.00	195.00	191.80	191.80	—3.20
Mar	197.20	197.20	195.50	195.50	—1.70
May	200.70	200.70	198.60	198.60	—2.10
Jul	204.00	204.00	201.50	201.50	—2.70
Sep	207.00	207.00	203.10	203.10	—3.90
Sales Tues. 697. Total open interest Tues. 3,650, off 127 from Mon.					
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	89.73	89.73	89.51	89.54	—.22
Oct	89.65	89.45	89.45	89.45	—.24
Dec	89.45	89.45	89.23	89.24	—.24
Jan				89.22	—.22
Mar	89.24	89.30	89.14	89.16	—.18
Apr				89.16	—.19
Jun	89.20	89.20	89.06	89.06	—.20
Jul				89.04	—.19
Sep	89.12	89.12	89.00	89.00	—.18
Oct				89.07	—.15
Dec	89.02	89.03	88.90	88.90	—.17
Jan				88.87	—.21
Mar	88.89	88.90	88.82	88.82	—.15
Apr				88.80	—.14
Jun	88.78	88.80	88.72	88.72	—.15
Est. sales 8,878; sales Tues. 7,689. Total open interest Tues. 21,072, off 340 from Mon.					
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	71-19	71-25	71-01	71-02	—22
Dec	71-10	71-15	70-21	70-22	—27
Mar	71-10	71-20	70-28	70-28	—26
Jun	71-08	71-22	71-01	71-01	—22
Sep	71-11	71-23	71-06	71-06	—17
Dec	71-18	71-24	71-07	71-07	—15
Mar	71-11	71-22	71-09	71-09	—12
Jun	71-18	71-18	71-09	71-09	—11
Sep	71-14	71-17	71-09	71-09	—10
Dec	71-13	71-16	71-09	71-09	—09
Mar	71-13	71-15	71-09	71-09	—08
Sales Tues. 4,505. Total open interest Tues. 65,537, up 144 from Mon.					
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	88.75	88.77	88.65	88.65	—.15
Dec	88.43	88.43	88.43	88.43	—.17
Mar	88.35	88.35	88.20	88.20	—.18
Sales Tues. 52. Total open interest Tues. 148, off 11 from Mon. Note: close is average of last two trades.					
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Sep	73-05	73-09	73-13	72-16	—26
Dec	73-02	73-09	72-14	72-16	—26
Mar	73-10	73-14	72-19	72-21	—25
Jun	73-13	73-17	72-22	72-26	—24
Sep	73-17	73-21	72-28	72-30	—22
Dec	73-08	73-25	73-08	73-09	—17
Mar	73-18	73-29	73-10	73-14	—15
Jun	73-20	74-00	73-14	73-19	—12
Sep	73-23	74-04	73-20	73-23	—12
Dec	73-26	74-12	73-25	73-27	—09
Mar	73-29	74-08	73-27	73-31	—08
Sales Tues. 22,088. Total open interest Tues. 115,780, off 170 from Mon.					
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Sep	2.3770	2.3885	2.3760	2.3840	+100
Oct	2.3770	2.3750	2.3730	2.3730	+ 50
Dec	2.3540	2.3650	2.3530	2.3605	+100
Jan	2.3540	2.3580	2.3540	2.3560	+ 75
Mar	2.3390	2.3470	2.3390	2.3460	+110
Jun	2.3375	2.3375	2.3370	2.3370	+330
Sep				2.3000	+100
Est. sales 6,555; sales Tues. 8,299. Total open interest Tues. 12,694, up 832 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.					
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8627	.8637	.8625	.8631	+04
Oct	.8637	.8637	.8637	.8637	+02
Dec	.8655	.8665	.8652	.8659	+06
Jan	.8660	.8660	.8660	.8660	
Mar	.8665	.8680	.8663	.8680	+10
Apr	.8683	.8683	.8683	.8683	+08
Jun	.8690	.8690	.8688	.8687	+07
Sep				.8691	+11
Est. sales 1,702; sales Tues. 2,050. Total open interest Tues. 9,796, off 181 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.					
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Sep	.5550	.5569	.5549	.5553	—17
Oct	.5562	.5562	.5561	.5561	—17
Dec	.5601	.5619	.5596	.5603	—16
Jan	.5612	.5612	.5611	.5611	—12
Mar	.5660	.5675	.5660	.5664	—10
Apr				.5698	
Jun				.5677	
Est. sales 3,454; sales Tues. 5,710. Total open interest Tues. 10,798, off 1,982 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.					
DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts					
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc. No open contracts					
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Sep	.004540	.004555	.004540	.004554	—07
Oct				.004555	—10
Dec	.004551	.004564	.004549	.004561	—10
Jan				.004560	—10
Mar	.004582	.004605	.004578	.004590	
Apr				.004585	
Est. sales 2,737; sales Tues. 3,000. Total open interest Tues. 6,804, up 490 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.					
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Sep	.6025	.6041	.6008	.6012	—55
Oct				.6050	—45
Dec	.6118	.6141	.6108	.6111	—48
Jan				.6145	—48
Mar	.6225	.6244	.6216	.6216	—47
Jun				.6340	—50
Est. sales 4,970; sales Tues. 6,332. Total open interest Tues. 10,178, off 1,710 from Mon.					

New York Futures

August 27, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	8.42	8.82	8.50	8.62	+0.18
Mar	11.80	12.08	11.83	12.00	+0.18
Apr	14.42	14.57	14.24	14.53	+0.11
Est. sales 1,747; sales Tues. 2,902. Total open interest Tues. 15,082 up 93 from Mon.					
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	131.50	132.00	127.50	131.08	+ 0.33
Dec	138.00	140.00	134.50	139.49	+ 2.75
Mar	142.08	144.00	139.50	143.37	+ 1.88
May	144.75	148.00	142.25	147.29	+ 2.85
Jul	146.40	146.60	144.75	148.35	+ 2.45
Sep	148.90	148.90	147.00	150.25	+ 1.72
Dec	147.50	147.50	147.50	149.88	+ 1.13
Est. sales 4,320; sales Tues. 3,937. Total open interest Tues. 10,912 up 30 from Mon.					
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	31.98	32.00	30.95	00.00	— 0.30
Oct	32.65	32.75	31.85	00.00	— 0.24
Jan	33.70	33.70	33.60	00.00	+ 0.35
Mar	34.50	34.90	33.70	00.00	+ 0.13
May	33.80	33.95	33.30	00.00	+ 0.29
Jul	32.85	33.10	32.50	00.00	+ 0.39
Sep	31.75	31.75	31.35	00.00	+ 0.32
Oct	30.75	31.00	30.40	00.00	+ 0.32
Jan	27.25	27.50	26.70	00.00	— 0.70
Est. sales 14,790; sales Tues. 12,748. Total open interest Tues. 70,963 off 338 from Mon.					
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	95.65	97.00	91.80	95.75	+0.50
Dec	z2,175	2,195	2,170	2,170	+01.00
Mar	z2,259	2,270	2,250	2,253	+03.00
May	z2,315	2,330	2,305	2,305	+05.00
Jul	z2,355	2,364	2,335	2,354	+07.00
Sep	z2,395	2,405	2,395	2,400	+11.00
Est. sales 1,300; sales Tues. 664. Total open interest Tues. 9,324 up 62 from Mon. z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric tons.					
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	94.80	94.80	93.60	94.20	—0.55
Nov	94.40	94.40	93.00	93.95	—0.60
Jan	95.10	95.20	94.40	95.00	—0.40
Mar	96.40	96.40	95.50	95.75	—0.55
May				96.50	—0.60
Jul				97.30	—0.60
Est. sales 500; sales Tues. 852. Total open interest Tues. 6,814 up 71 from Mon.					
COTTON, No.2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	92.90	93.40	91.90	92.02	—1.48
Dec	92.15	92.60	91.15	91.31	—1.54
Mar	92.60	93.00	91.40	91.74	—1.61
May	92.90	93.00	91.55	92.00	—0.87
Jul	92.00	92.70	91.40	91.60	—1.27
Oct	84.75	85.85	84.25	84.25	—0.50
Dec	81.50	81.80	81.50	81.50	—0.32
Est. sales 10,050; sales Tues. 9,422. Total open interest Tues. 45,758 up 459 from Mon.					
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	90.50	91.10	89.00	89.00	— 0.65
Oct	91.50	91.50	91.50	90.40	— 0.05
Dec	93.20	93.75	92.00	92.30	+ 0.15
Jan	94.00	94.00	93.95	92.95	+ 0.15
Mar	95.20	95.60	93.50	94.20	+ 0.20
May	96.60	97.00	95.50	95.60	+ 0.20
Jul	97.80	98.40	97.80	97.00	+ 0.20
Sep				98.40	+ 0.20
Dec	101.60	101.80	101.60	100.40	+ 0.10
Jan				101.00	+ 0.05
Mar	103.70	103.70	103.70	102.25	
May				103.50	— 0.05
Est. sales 7,100; sales Tues. 6,296. Total open interest Tues. 40,313 up 185 from Mon.					
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Sep	1612.0	1619.0	1608.0	1610.0	+ 20.0
Oct				1627.0	+ 10.0
Dec	1667.0	1675.0	1665.0	1666.0	+ 50.0
Jan	1690.0	1695.0	1692.0	1685.5	+ 50.0
Mar	1728.0	1735.0	1725.0	1725.0	+ 50.0
May	1770.0	1772.0	1765.0	1764.0	+ 50.0
Jul	1808.0	1813.0	1808.0	1804.0	+ 50.0
Sep				1843.5	+ 50.0
Dec				1902.0	+ 50.0
Jan				1921.5	+ 50.0
Mar	1960.0	1960.0	1960.0	1961.0	+ 50.0
May	2000.0	2010.0	2010.0	2005.0	+ 50.0
Est. sales 4,100; sales Tues. 2,509. Total open interest Tues. 25,667 off 222 from Mon.					
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	657.00	657.00	657.00	650.00	— 6.70
Oct	664.00	668.00	658.50	659.20	— 2.80
Jan	685.50	687.50	666.00	680.30	— 1.80
Apr	708.00	710.00	705.00	704.00	— 0.60
Jul	731.50	734.00	728.00	729.00	+ 0.40
Oct	760.00	757.50	757.50	754.00	+ 1.40
Est. sales 1,044; sales Tues. 688. Total open interest Tues. 8,233 up 12 from Mon.					
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Sep	630.50	635.50	627.00	632.30	+ 2.10
Oct	639.00	643.00	638.00	639.20	+ 2.40
Dec	654.00	658.00	652.50	653.50	+ 2.50
Feb	669.00	678.50	668.00	668.80	+ 2.50
Apr	683.70	689.50	683.00	684.30	+ 2.60
Jun	702.00	704.50	699.00	699.80	+ 2.70
Aug	714.70	720.00	715.70	715.50	+ 2.80
Oct	730.30	735.00	730.00	731.20	+ 2.90
Dec	746.30	753.00	747.00	747.20	+ 2.90
Feb	762.30	767.00	763.30	763.30	+ 3.00
Apr				779.50	+ 3.20
Jun				796.00	+ 3.70
Est. sales 18,500; sales Tues. 20,552. Total open interest Tues. 144,052 up 586 from Mon.					

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 27, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Tesoro Pet	1,134,100	31⅞	+1⅛
FedNat Mtg	793,000	14⅛	— ⅛
Sony Corp	750,500	12	— ⅛
SearsRoeb	664,000	17⅛	— ⅛
IBM	591,900	65⅞	— ⅞
Tex Util	579,500	17⅛	— ⅛
NatSemi s	502,400	39⅛	—1
Mobil	474,800	69⅝	— ⅛
Kmart	447,500	23⅝	— ⅛
City Invest	428,900	27⅝	+1⅛
MorganJP	366,000	45⅝	— ⅛
Gen Elec	347,000	54⅝	—1⅛
GtAtlPac	341,400	7	
DowChem	321,800	35⅛	—1⅛
AMF Inc	319,300	20⅛	+1⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	44.00	47.63
Advanced	421	694
Volume Up (millions)	11.14	18.15
Declined	1,133	883
Volume Down (millions)	28.38	16.94
Unchanged	352	307
Total issues	1,907	1,884
New highs	60	108
New lows	1	4

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	958.80	953.24	939.48	943.09	—10.32
20 Trn	323.13	324.00	318.20	320.17	—3.18
15 Util	110.77	111.36	109.97	110.45	—0.32
65 Stk	345.13	346.32	341.12	342.45	—3.24

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	124.98	122.52	123.52	—1.32
Industrials	142.81	139.45	140.39	—1.57
Utilities	51.40	50.68	50.92	—0.30
Finance	13.07	12.89	12.98	—0.07
Transp.	19.08	18.69	18.80	—0.28

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	71.54	71.15	71.15	—0.71
Industrials	82.96	82.56	82.55	—0.90
Transp.	63.23	62.88	62.96	—0.71
Utilities	38.41	38.26	38.26	—0.25
Finance	67.01	66.88	66.96	—0.24

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
August 26	146,611	349,139	1,656
August 25	152,034	360,429	1,329
August 22	176,517	404,807	1,108
August 21	166,495	345,914	1,015
August 20	126,800	339,461	1,123

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GifCana s	426,900	25⅞	— ⅛
HouOilM	276,000	35⅛	+ ⅛
IntrCtyGs g	161,200	18⅛	— ⅛
WrightHar g	142,700	6	+ ⅛
BowValley s	111,300	19⅞	— ⅛
PetroLew s	97,400	27⅛	— ⅛
Syntex Corp	91,200	47⅛	— ½
Dataprod	89,500	28⅛	— ⅛
FelmntOil s	84,700	38⅛	— ½
GlBas Pet	74,300	14⅞	— ½

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.43	7.08
Advanced	229	303
Volume Up (millions)	2.30	3.59
Declined	363	298
Volume Down (millions)	3.27	2.48
Unchanged	219	211
Total issues	811	812
New highs	25	38
New lows	2	1

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
331.25	328.20	328.55	—2.70

Cash Prices

August 27, 1980

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.45	2.98
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.67	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	366.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	87-88	92-93
Lead Spot, lb	0.48	0.58
Copper elect., lb	95¾	88⅞
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.4112	7.4527
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.35½
Silver N.Y., oz	16.02	10.120
Gold N.Y., oz	633.85	315.45

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

August 27, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,240.90 f	1,231.00 f
Reuters	1,737.20	1,727.20
Dow Jones Spot	443.34	493.19
D.J. Futures	462.58	470.89

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—58

AMF Inc	GKTech	PeabdyInt
ASA	GKTec 1.94pr	SCA Svc
Amstar	HiltonHtl	SnifEint
AndrsClay	Holiday Inn	Sedcolnc s
Anixter Bro	HolidayIn A	Smucker J
Arvin Ind	Homestke	South Ry
CabotCo	Homestke wi	SouthldRoy s
Carling g	Interco pf	SuperOil s
Coro FrstC	Jorgensn	Teledyne s
ContrlData	KyotoCeram n	Tesoro Pet
CritonCp	LaQuinta	Texas Inst
Daytn Hud	Lenox Inc	Tonka Corp
EquitGas	MnatAsst n	VFCorp
Esmark	MarkCtrl	VSICp
Esterline s	Monarch	WarnrCom s
Farah Mfg	Monarch wi	Wash Nat
FinStBar	ODECO s	WashNat pf
FooteConB	PHHGp	Wyly
GAF Corp	PacScien	ZeroCp s
GAFCp pf		

NEW LOWS—0

Dividends

August 27, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Conwood Cp	Q	.50	10-1	9-9
JLG Indust	Q	.05	10-3	9-15
Malone & Hyde	Q	.32	10-15	9-25
NL Industries	Q	.35	9-30	9-10
Westvaco Cp	Q	.41	10-1	9-8

STOCK

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Contl Copper		10 PC	10-1	9-15

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Allegheny Beverage	S	.28	10-8	9-24
Angelica Cp	Q	.10	10-1	9-15
Collins Foods Intl	Q	.08	10-15	9-29
Conrock Co	Q	.25	10-1	9-8
Gap Stores	Q	.07½	10-1	9-12
Landmark Banking	Q	.12½	10-1	9-12
MGIC Inv	Q	.28	9-22	9-10
Philip Morris	Q	.48	10-10	9-15
Raybestos Manhattan	Q	.40	10-1	9-7
Revlon Inc	Q	.39	10-15	9-15
Sierracin Cp	Q	.07½	10-31	9-26
Todd Ship	Q	.25	10-1	9-8
Torin Corp	Q	.35	9-22	9-9
Westrn Fncl Cp	Q	.13	9-26	9-12

Company Per. Amnt Pay. Rec.
A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Bondtrade Index

August 27, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	91.278	79.021
Previous	91.336	79.352

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
August 27, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	856.00	858.00	850.50	851.50
3 months	873.00	873.50	867.50	868.00
Cathodes: spot	823.50	824.50	823.00	825.00
3 months	846.50	847.00	844.00	845.00
Tin: spot	7,105.00	7,115.00	7,115.00	7,125.00
3 months	7,111.00	7,115.00	7,115.00	7,116.00
Lead: spot	364.00	365.00	362.00	363.00
3 months	378.00	378.25	375.50	376.00
Zinc: spot	330.00	331.00	327.00	327.50
3 months	340.50	341.00	338.50	339.00
Silver: spot	675.00	677.00	679.50	680.50
3 months	703.50	704.00	706.00	707.00
Aluminium: spot	724.00	727.00	726.00	728.00
3 months	718.00	719.00	721.00	722.00
Nickel: spot	2,715.00	2,725.00	2,745.00	2,750.00
3 months	2,755.00	2,760.00	2,795.00	2,797.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
August 27, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	314.00	300.00	305.00	—	295.00	304.00
Oct	336.50	324.00	328.05	328.50	324.50	325.25
7,815 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	958.00	950.00	953.00	954.00	952.00	954.00
Dec	1,002	992.00	996.00	997.00	996.00	997.00
Mar	1,044	1,039	1,041	1,042	1,039	1,040
May	1,063	1,059	1,068	1,062	1,058	1,061
Jly	1,085	1,085	1,080	1,081	1,082	1,083
Sep	1,108	1,105	1,101	1,105	1,105	1,108
Dec	1,130	N.Q.	1,123	1,130	1,125	1,135
2,225 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,125	1,096	1,116	1,120	1,080	1,086
Nov	1,170	1,175	1,160	1,163	1,131	1,135
Jan	1,210	1,182	1,195	1,198	1,163	1,167
Mar	1,208	1,184	1,190	1,195	1,163	1,168
May	1,220	1,195	1,200	1,204	1,175	1,190
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,210	1,240	1,198	1,215
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,201	1,250	1,201	1,220
4,094 lots of 5 tons.						

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Johnson Matthey

6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	221.54	163.77
Profits	6.89	3.28

United States

Gen. Pub. Utilities

7 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,030.	842.0
Profits	10.02	62.16
Per share	0.16	1.02
12 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,680.	1,400.
Profits	43.64	122.96
Per share	0.71	2.02

Westvaco

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	349.0	324.0
Profits	20.0	23.0
Per Share	1.20	1.36
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,040.	879.0
Profits	61.0	49.0
Per Share	3.60	2.90

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(Continued from Page 13)

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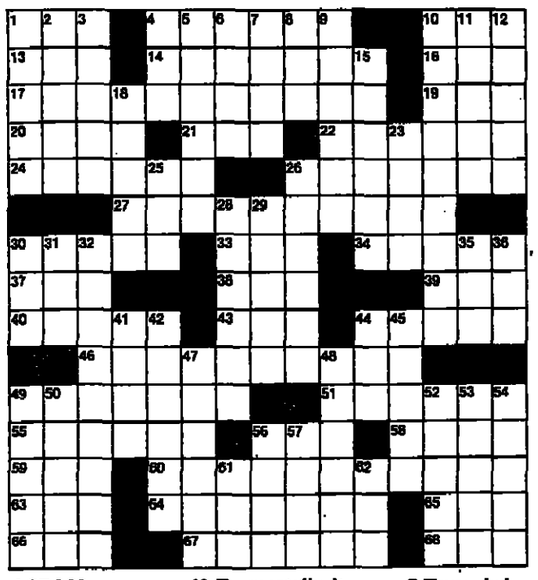
CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Tree or sea part
4 Philatelists' possessions
10 Kind of cry or country
13 Elusive object in a shell game
14 Old-fashioned
16 "—— Didn't Care," 1939 song
17 From —— (precariously)
19 *Depression* antidote, for short
20 "Thus with a kiss ——": Romeo
21 —— Moines
22 Thieu's milieu in 1967
24 Human powerhouse
26 Question, as a bequest
27 Place for a band
30 A Louvre display
33 Circle part
34 Author —— Maria Remarque
37 Cuckoo
38 *Its embrace* can be fatal
39 Word in a wedding report
40 Fortuneteller's card
43 British business abbr.
44 Gimlet's big brother
46 Referee's command before a bout
49 Plays by Aristophanes, e.g.
51 Bony
55 "... prisoners ——": Zech. 9:12
56 Hinny's relative
58 Norte, ——, sur, oeste
59 Sea inlet
60 Get —— (lay hold of)
63 Homophone for urn or earn
64 Cotton or wool
65 Hand —— foot (totally)
66 —— Chief (O. Henry brat)
67 Received as one's due
68 Truly!

DOWN

1 Plant pest
2 Kind of money
3 The —— the moon
4 Minded the baby
5 Trampled
6 *Zenith*
7 Units of electrical conductance
8 French winter resort
9 Quashes
10 Musician's technique
11 Bouffant hairdos
12 Laughing
15 "The more things —— ..."
18 Sweetie pie
23 Brain canal
25 Prefix with adventure or fortune
26 Locust
28 End walls of *buildings*
29 Spume
30 "—— ole davil, sea": O'Neill
31 Actress Merkel
32 From the horse's mouth
35 One of five in catch-as-catch-can
36 "Leave —— to Heaven": Williams
41 Cincinnati's river
42 Limey, gob or swabbie
44 Commercials
45 You, to Luis
47 Not so blunt
48 Cash-register recording
49 More painful
50 In a blaze
52 Try one's hand at
53 In accord
54 —— hand (aid)
56 *Pre-Boomer* star
57 Corvette, for one
61 Devon river
62 "Little Men" character

Solution to Previous Puzzle

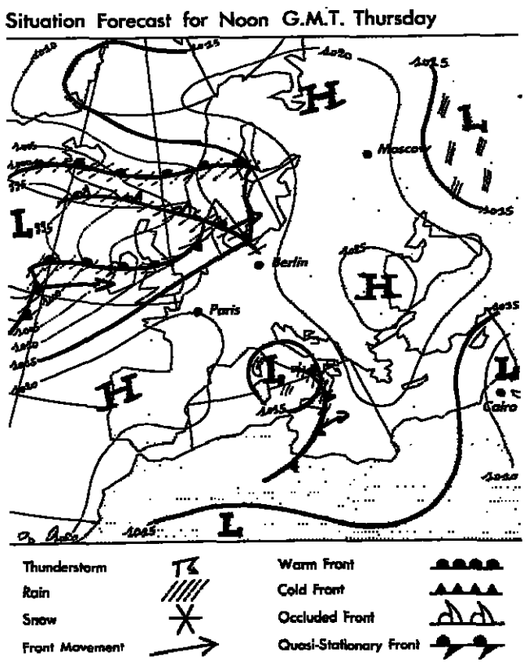
E	L	O	P	E		B	A	R	A		A	C	N	E
N	A	V	E	L		O	N	E	I		M	A	I	A
D	R	A	W	I	N	O	N	E	S	H	O	R	N	S
			I	S	A	B	E	L	L	A		G	O	T
F	E	S	T	E	R			S	E	R	M	O	N	S
O	C	A	S		R	U	R		S	P	A			
A	L	T		S	O	L	O	S		I	N	D	I	A
L	A	Y	D	O	W	N	O	N	E	S	A	R	M	S
S	T	R	U	M		A	M	E	N	T		U	B	I
			D	E	L		Y	E	T		A	P	E	D
T	O	E	S	H	O	E			I	M	P	E	D	E
O	T	C		O	U	T	S	T	R	I	P			
T	H	R	O	W	I	N	T	H	E	T	O	W	E	L
A	O	U	T		S	A	D	E		T	S	A	Y	O
L	I	S	T		E	S	S	E		S	E	N	A	T

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Overcast	MADRID	27	81	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Foggy	MIAMI	30	86	Fair
ANKARA	24	75	Fair	MILAN	24	75	Foggy
ATHENS	29	84	Fair	MONTREAL	23	73	Cloudy
BEIRUT	30	86	Fair	MOSCOW	12	54	Overcast
BELGRADE	25	77	Fair	MUNICH	23	73	Cloudy
BERLIN	20	68	Fair	NEW YORK	31	88	Fair
BRUSSELS	21	70	Foggy	NICE	20	68	Rain
BUCHAREST	23	73	Fair	OSLO	16	61	Overcast
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy	PARIS	22	72	Overcast
CASABLANCA	26	79	Cloudy	PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Fair	ROME	27	81	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	31	88	Fair	SOFIA	22	72	Fair
DUBLIN	19	66	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Overcast
EDINBURGH	19	66	Foggy	TEHRAN	36	97	Fair
FLORENCE	30	86	Foggy	TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy	TOKYO	21	70	Showers
GENEVA	17	63	Rain	TUNIS	33	91	Fair
HELSINKI	14	57	Overcast	VIENNA	23	73	Fair
HOUSTON	30	86	Cloudy	WARSAW	17	63	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	31	88	Fair
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Cloudy	ZURICH	20	68	Foggy
LISBON	24	75	Cloudy				
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Big Winner at U.S. Bank Machine Has Until Saturday to Stay Honest

HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 27 (UPI) — Whoever hit the jackpot by getting more than $15,000 from an automatic bank machine has until Saturday to give the money back.

Not only will the person avoid prosecution, but he will get a $500 reward for his honesty.

Last week, someone obtained $15,405 from a malfunctioning Farmers Bank & Trust Co. automatic teller. Phelps Lambert, chairman of the board of the bank, said, "Local police and the FBI have given the person who got the money until Saturday to return it without danger of prosecution."

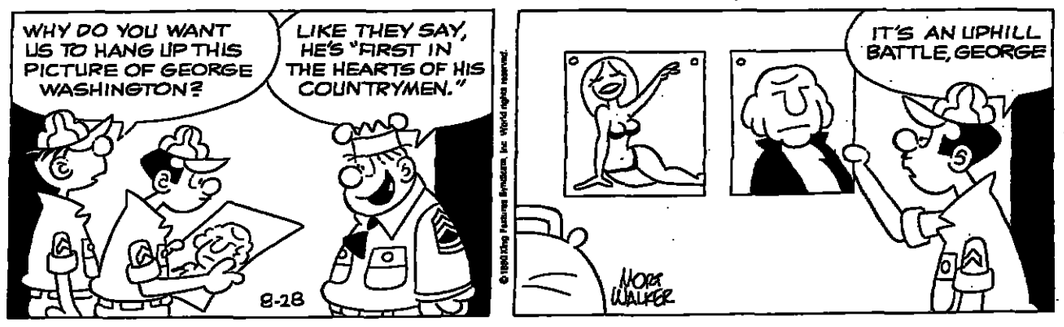
The "money machine" in the Sure-Way Food Store parking lot malfunctioned and gave out 616 $20 bills and 617 $5 bills late last Thursday, Mr. Lambert said.

PEANUTS

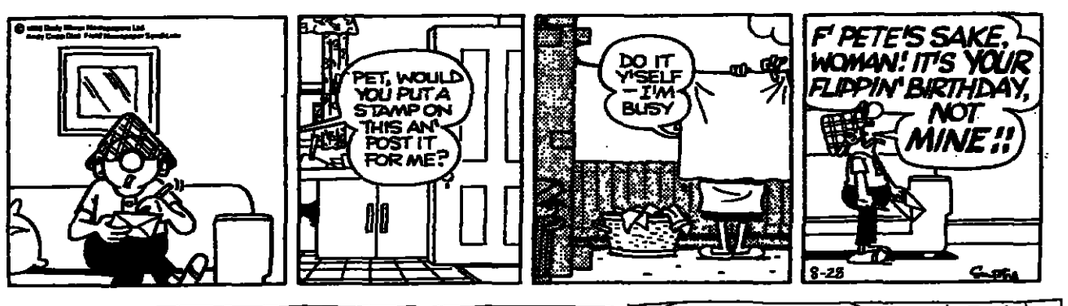
B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



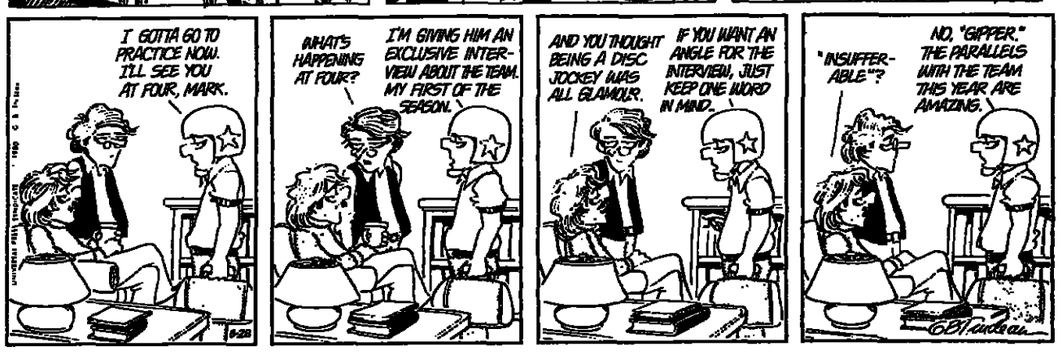
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COPHE

NALST

GURDED

BYDOON

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A _____ & A _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CAPON YEARN PILFER DISOWN

Answer: What you might expect to have when you go skating with your best gal—"A N-ICE DAY"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THE WILSONS ARE LOCKED OUT OF THEIR HOUSE, AND THEY'D LIKE DENNIS TO SHOW THEM HOW TO GET IN!"

هكذا من الأصل

BOOKS

ROPES OF SAND

America's Failure in the Middle East

By Wilbur Crane Eveland. W.W. Norton & Co. 382 pp. $14.95.

Reviewed by James Markham

THE Central Intelligence Agency, understandably, would like only its most loyal and lofty former employees to publish their memoirs. The agency's power to censor was strengthened early this year by the Supreme Court's ruling that Frank Snepp had "deliberately and surreptitiously" violated his secrecy agreement with the CIA by writing "Decent Interval," an account of the last months of the Thieu regime in Vietnam and the bungled American evacuation from Saigon.

All institutions and bureaucracies like to keep their failures and outright disasters secret. But the CIA's approach to its spooks-turned-authors may be hastening the emergence of a new genre of nonfiction — the more-or-less true spy story — and guaranteeing free advance publicity to new entries in the field when word gets out that Langley's censors are unsettled. It is intriguing to guess what in particular might have upset the CIA in "Ropes of Sand" by Wilbur Crane Eveland, whose status as a high-ranking free-lance agent in the Middle East seems to have ended around 1960. The agency briefly delayed publication of the book by invoking a secrecy clause that was apparently too secret to disclose to the man who signed it. The CIA then backed off when it found that galley proofs of "Ropes of Sand" were already in circulation; legal action against Eveland — and more free publicity — could still conceivably follow.

Eveland got into the spy business, by his account, rather by accident. At the end of World War II, he studied Arabic with the modest ambition of becoming a military attaché; he was eventually seconded to the young CIA and gained direct access to its boss, Allen Dulles. Based mainly in Beirut, Eveland roamed the Arab East on disparate missions; he was put in charge of plotting what appears to have been an extremely amateurish and completely unsuccessful coup in Syria in 1956, which he recounts with self-deprecating hilarity, and he was involved in purchasing the easy loyalties of President Camille Chamoun and other friends of the free world in Lebanon's elections a year later. Our agent also seems to have spent an enormous amount of time in the slow-moving airplanes of those days shuttling between Washington, London, Beirut and other Arab capitals as new crises erupted.

Eveland met all the main actors — from the Soviet double-agent Kim Philby to John Foster Dulles. We see the shah of Iran fleeing his country, only to be returned by a CIA-sponsored coup in 1953 — for which the British perhaps deserve more credit than they are claiming these days. There is an amusing and elusive safe-house encounter in Cairo with Nasser, whom the CIA first supported and later, it seems, contemplated assassinating. As the United States and Britain erect a tier of anti-Soviet states across the region, the shah's incipient military juggernaut gets off to an unpromising start: Iranian crews pour green paint into the crankcases of 100 Sherman tanks.

When the Suez crisis is about to explode, Eveland joins a marvelous meeting with King Saud in Riyadh. Robert Anderson, a special envoy of President Eisenhower, informs the Saudi monarch that the oil that has enriched his kingdom could swiftly become a thing of the past. "King Saud seemed not to have followed Anderson's remarks, but then a troubled look suggested that at least one basic point had gotten through — here was Robert Anderson, a Texan, talking as if oil weren't indispensable. All those Cadillacs and palaces might turn into mirages again." Saud huddles with his princes and asks through his interpreter just what it was that might replace oil. "Fully prepared, Anderson uttered the words 'nuclear energy.' " As the Americans depart, Prince Faisal tells them courteously that he thinks they're bluffing. That was in 1956. In 1973, Faisal, as king of Saudi Arabia, orchestrated the crippling Arab oil embargo.

There may be some yellowing CIA or state secrets here and there in Eveland's pages, but there are many more plain embarrassments. The dry, modest narrative catches nicely an arrogant, uninformed and naive wheeler-dealerism in the United States' — and the West's — involvement with a complicated part of the world whose importance has grown hugely since the 1950s. Throughout the anecdotes and autobiography, Eveland weaves an argument: that by failing to exploit its power in the Middle East to forge a lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors, the United States opened the Arab East to Soviet penetration and alienated Arab sympathies for a long time to come. Eveland notes that after his tragicomic coup attempt in Damascus in 1956, young Syrian military leaders invited the KGB to help them reorganize their intelligence network.

Like other books of the genre, this is one man's recollection and reconstruction of a netherworld where the big picture — if it exists at all — belongs to a select few. "It all seemed like a jigsaw puzzle," Eveland remarks at one point, "and matching up the pieces was more than I could do." The eerie, partial insights of "Smiley's people" crop up more than once. Eveland was a bystander to the momentous Middle East wars of 1967 and 1973 and the emergence of the Palestinian movement. He asserts, tantalizingly, that the CIA Athens station "supplied some support" for the Christian militias in the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war and then encouraged Israel to ship them "large quantities of surplus and captured weapons." The Israelis' relationship with Eveland's friend Camille Chamoun is now well established, but an American role in the Lebanese bloodletting is here just a sentence, an assertion: We have no telling anecdotes of or accounts of harebrained or ingenious schemes. Eveland was no longer there.

Somewhere, perhaps, another Wilbur Crane Eveland or Frank Snepp is weighing conscience, duty, patriotism and financial gain — seated before a typewriter, filling in the gaps, bringing the story up to date. Should he be allowed to tell it?

James Markham is Madrid correspondent of The New York Times and covered the Lebanese civil war.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

IT is now almost 40 years since Sam Stayman invented the two-club response to a one no-trump opening that bears his name, but both are still going strong.

The two-club bid, both in its basic form and in a thousand modifications, is the world's second-most-famous convention, rivaling the Blackwood four no-trump in popularity. And Stayman himself, his enthusiasm for the game undiminished, is a strong claimant to the title of the world's best septuagenarian player.

One of Stayman's less well-known theoretical inventions was employed by South on the diagramed deal. He uses a two-club opening to show a variety of strong hands not quite good enough to guarantee game, and two diamonds for stronger hands equivalent to an artificial two-club bid in standard methods. In this case, the two-heart response by North was negative, and the rebid of two no-trump — showing 23 to 24 high-card points — landed South in a normal three no-trump contract.

South won the opening club lead and cashed two top spades, collecting the queen from West. He then tried the heart king, and West took the ace and persevered with clubs. The declarer cashed the heart queen and surrendered a spade trick. West won and kept on with clubs, establishing a winner for which he had no entry.

The position was now this:

NORTH
♠—
♡7
◇K974
♣—

WEST
♠—
♡—
◇J652
♣8

EAST
♠—
♡108
◇A83
♣—

SOUTH
♠9
♡95
◇Q10
♣—

South had to assume that West did not have an entry for his club winner. So he placed East with the diamond ace and the heart ten, and it was clear that he also held the heart eight.

If these assumptions were valid, the contract was safe irrespective of the position of the diamond jack. The spade nine was led, bringing three diamond discards. East could not afford to part with a heart, allowing South to lead that suit, but a diamond did not help him in the long run.

South led the diamond queen and would have continued the suit if East had ducked. In practice, East won, cashed the heart ten and led a diamond, hoping his partner held J-10 of the suit. However, West played, South had the last trick. East had taken the diamond ace and returned a diamond immediately, South would have won with the king in dummy, not the ten in his hand, and led a heart to score the nine at the finish.

NORTH
♠1052
♡732
◇K974
♣943

WEST
♠QJ7
♡AJ
◇J652
♣J1082

EAST
♠864
♡10864
◇A83
♣765

SOUTH (D)
♠AK93
♡KQ95
◇Q10
♣AKQ

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2◇	Pass	2♡	Pass
2N.T.	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club jack.

Lloyd, Austin Also Advance at U.S. Open

Borg, McEnroe 1st-Round Winners

By Barry Lorge

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (WP) — Bjorn Borg's tender right knee, John McEnroe's gimpy left ankle and the rigors of playing on unforgiving hard courts in 95-degree heat were the major topics of conversation yesterday as the U.S. Open tennis tournament began with a flurry of activity and few surprises.

Borg and McEnroe, the favorites to contest the men's singles final Sept. 7 despite niggling injuries that have caused them misgivings, easily won their first-round matches against opponents clearly uncomfortable on the rubberized asphalt courts on the National Tennis Center.

Priority No. 1

Borg, who has won five French Opens and five Wimbledon titles and now rates a first U.S. Open crown as his chief professional priority, showed no inhibition or lack of mobility in trouncing Argentinian lefthander Guillermo Aubone, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

McEnroe, the defending champion who has played indifferently this summer since losing to Borg in a magnificent Wimbledon final that generated interest far beyond the ranks of confirmed tennis buffs, bickered with a few hecklers in the stadium crowd while dispatching Frechman Christophe Roger-Vasselin, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

The top women who played yesterday — Chris Evert Lloyd, who monopolized the open title from 1975 through 1978, and Tracy Austin, who dethroned her in last year's final to become the youngest champion in the tournament's history — also won their openers in straight sets.

Hot but Easy

Lloyd scaled fellow-Floridian Kim Sands, 6-0, 6-0, in afternoon heat that turned Louis Armstrong Stadium into a caldron.

"I would have liked a tougher match," Lloyd said. "I can't tell how I'm playing from something like that. In the tournaments I do well, I'm usually pressed in an early match. Here it looks like my draw should be easy till the semis. So if I get a few more matches like this, I may have to practice some more."

Still, "this year there's no pressure on me. Maybe it will be on Tracy, who's the defending champion, or Martina [Navratilova], who's never won here. Either way, I'm feeling relaxed."

In the cool of the evening, Austin scored a desultory 6-2, 7-5 victory over Texan Anne Smith, who, like Sands, is an athletic player and former high school basketball star.

Lloyd and Austin concentrated fully on tennis in their youths, and became the most consistent baseline players of the modern era. Yesterday they forced their opponents into baseline duels they could not possibly win.

Austin has been working hard to improve her cream-puff serve, but couldn't demonstrate her new velocity last night. She is still hampered by the tightness in her right arm that troubled her last week when she lost to 15-year-old Andrea Jaeger — the first time Austin, 17, has ever lost to a younger player.

Dibbs Pulls One Out

In the last match of the night, No. 8 seed Eddie Dibbs survived two match points at 3-5 in the third set and came back from seemingly certain elimination to beat recently rejuvenated veteran Bob Lutz, 5-7, 2-6, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2.

Winner of back-to-back hard court tournaments in Columbus, Ohio, and Stowe, Vt., earlier this month, Lutz was serving and volleying with confident authority. On one of his two match points, he netted an easy backhand volley. Then he lost his footing at deuce in that game and jammed his right wrist as he tried to break his fall.

It was all downhill from there for Lutz, who lost that game and the next 12 in a row. He kept fiddling with his wrist, shaking it and his head by turns as frustration overcame him. He was a thoroughly dejected man — his lank hair matted into a purcupine coiffure even in the pleasant night air — when at 11:40 p.m. he finally lost a match he should have wrapped up routinely more than an hour earlier.

Knee Is Fine

Borg — who for the third straight year has come into the open seeking to nail down the elusive third leg of a possible French-Wimbledon-U.S.-Australian grand slam — said he was not troubled by his suspect knee, which he injured while jogging during his honeymoon last month.

Borg took five days off after defaulting to Ivan Landl in the final of the Canadian Open, then resumed workouts Friday. He gets daily ice and heat treatments, and said after the match: "It hasn't been sore the last four days, so I kind of forget about it. It didn't bother me at all."

Fretless

Neither did Aubone, ranked No. 161 in the world, who is not to be confused with his countryman Guillermo Vilas. He jerked Borg around the court, making him sprint and scramble for drop shots and sharply angled junk, but did not have the serve, volley, or consistent weight of shot to make Borg fret.

Aubone came on court carrying a six-foot racket for promotional purposes and posed solemnly for photos with the moster weapon, but his performance peaked in that prematch playfulness.

"I think he's 100 percent. I've practiced with him the last couple of days and he was running around fine," said Vitas Gerulaitis, last year's runner-up, who drubbed wilting Vince Van Patten, 6-3, 6-4, 6-0, in the stadium opener.

Gerulaitis has taken most of the summer off, and feels fresh to battle in the heat, which took its toll on such veterans as Stan Smith, 7-6, 6-4, 6-0 loser to Mel Purcell, and Marty Riessen, beaten by Shlomo Glickstein of Israel, 7-5, 6-1, 6-1.

Men's Singles
First Round

Ramesh Krishnan def. John Austin, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1; Peter Feigl def. Dominique Bedel, 6-4, 4-6, 6-7, 7-6, 7-6; Andres Gomez def. Nick Saviano, 6-3, 6-3, 4-0, ret.; Robert Van't Hof def. George Hardie, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5; Bill Scanlon def. John Feaver, 2-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 7-6; Shlomo Glickstein def. Marty Riessen, 7-5, 6-1, 6-1; John McEnroe def. Christophe Roger-Vasselin, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1. Mel Purcell def. Stan Smith, 7-6, 6-4, 6-0; Van Winitsky def. Jaime Fillol, 5-7, 7-6, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6. Johan Kriek def. Stanislav Birner, 7-5, 6-4, 6-0; Bruce Manson def. Sashi Menon, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5; John Sadri def. Joao Soares, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Buster Mottram def. Tim Garcia, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2; Vijay Amritraj def. Harry Fritz, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3; Peter McNamara def. Marko Ostoja, 6-1, 6-1, 6-0; Francisco Gonzalez def. Terry Rocavert, 6-2, 7-6, 6-2. Vitas Gerulaitis def. Vince Van Patten, 6-3, 6-4, 6-0; Guillermo Vilas def. Warren Maher, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2; Brian Teacher def. Raul Ramirez, 7-6, 6-1, 6-2; Jimmy Arias def. Fred Sauer, 6-2, 6-7, 6-2, 6-2; Roscoe Tanner def. Ray Moore, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1. Bjorn Borg def. Guillermo Aubone, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

Leo Palin def. Andy Kohlberg, 6-7, 7-5, 6-2, 6-4; Peter Fleming def. Billy Nealon, 6-4, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2; Wojtek Fibak def. John Benson, 6-4, 0-6, 6-3, 6-4; Heinz Gunthardt def. Onny Parun, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3; Robert Trogolo def. Fernando Maynetto, 7-5, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4; Hank Pfister def. Tom Cain, 7-5, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3; Tony Giammalva def. Tom Dikker, 6-2, 7-6, 6-3; John Hayes def. John James, 7-5, 2-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1; Erik Van Dillen def. Gene Malin, 7-6, 6-2, 6-3; Yannick Noah def. David Schneider, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3; Eddie Dibbs def. Bob Lutz, 5-7, 2-6, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2.

Women's Singles
First Round

Mima Jausovec def. Marcella Mesker, 6-0, 6-2; Mary Lou Piatek def. Ann Kiyomura, 6-1, 7-5; Hana Mandlikova def. Sandy Collins, 6-3, 6-4; Sue Saliba def. Elizabeth Ekblom, 6-1, 6-4; Regina Marsikova def. Anthea Cooper, 6-1, 6-1; Bettina Bunge def. Ann-Maria Fernandez, 6-2, 6-3; Kathy Jordan def. Kate Gompert, 6-3, 6-2; Ivanna Madruga def. Joyce Portman, 6-1, 6-1; Virginia Ruzici def. Sherry Acker, 6-2, 6-1.

Chris Evert Lloyd def. Kim Sands, 6-0, 6-0; Virginia Wade def. Dana Gilbert, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4; Dianne Fromholtz def. Julie Harrington, 7-6, 6-4; Susan Leo def. Marita Redondo, 6-1, 6-1; Susan Mascarin def. Lisa Doherty, 6-1, 6-0; Kate Latham def. Greer Stevens, 6-4, 7-6; Anne Hobbs def. Betty Stove, 6-3, 6-4; Kathleen Horvath def. Trey Lewis, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2; Leo Antonopolis def. Jane Stratton, 6-4, 6-2; Tracy Austin def. Anne Smith, 6-2, 7-5; Pam Shriver def. Alycia Moulton, 6-0, 6-3.

Associated Press

Cards' Ted Simmons watches teammate Tony Scott slide home in first inning as Astro pitcher Joe Niekro awaits throw from catcher Luis Pujoles. Pujoles was charged with a passed ball.

Cedeno Grand-Slam Keys 7-2 Astro Win

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Cesar Cedeno's grand-slam home run highlighted a six-run fifth inning last night, backing the seven-hit pitching of Joe Niekro and leading Houston to a 7-2 triumph over the Cardinals.

Niekro (14-11) retired 10 batters in a row after surrendering a bases-empty homer to loser Jim Kaat (5-6) in the third. Kaat's homer was his first this year and the 16th of his career, tops among active major-league pitchers.

The Astros put together six straight hits and batted around in the fifth. Niekro, who registered his ninth complete game, led off with a single, took third on Joe Morgan's single and scored on Enos Cabell's single to tie the score 2-2.

Braves 4, Pirates 2

In Pittsburgh, Gary Matthews hit two homers, the second scoring two runs in the top of the 10th, to give Atlanta a 4-2 victory over the Pirates. Rafael Ramirez singled with one out in the 10th off reliever Kent Tekulve (8-6) and Matthews followed with his 16th homer of the season, giving the Braves their fourth straight victory in a row and eight in nine games.

Cubs 4, Reds 2

In Cincinnati, Dave Kingman hit two homers and Rich Reuschel pitched a seven-hitter as Chicago beat the Reds, 4-2, snapping a seven-game Cub loss streak. Rueschel (11-9) went the distance for the sixth time this year, striking out five and walking one.

Padres 8, Mets 6

In New York, Willie Montanez singled home one run and Jery Mumphrey doubled in another in the 18th to lift San Diego to an 8-6 victory over the Mets.

Dodgers 8, Phillies 4

In Philadelphia, Dusty Baker hit a two-run homer and had an RBI single as Los Angeles beat the Phillies, 8-4.

Mariners 2, Orioles 1

In the American League, in Seattle, Bruce Bochte led off the ninth with his 10th home run of the season and Floyd Bannister pitched a four-hitter to lift the Mariners to a 2-1 victory over Baltimore.

A's 3, Yankees 1

In Oakland, Calif., the A's Rick Langford pitched his 19th straight complete game and earned his first career victory over New York, leading Oakland to a 3-1 victory with a six-hitter.

Red Sox 5, Angels 1

In Anaheim, Calif., John Tudor and Bob Stanley combined on a four-hitter and Carl Yastrzemski hit a two-run homer to lead Boston to a 5-1 victory over the faltering Angels.

Royals 7, Brewers 6

In Milwaukee, streaking George Brett had five hits to raise his major-league-leading batting average to .407 and Hal McRae drove in four runs with a single and a triple as Kansas City edged the Brewers, 7-6. Brett singled in his first three at-bats, doubled leading off the sixth and singled in the eighth. All five hits were line drives.

Tigers 5, White Sox 4

In Chicago, Tom Brookens drove in two runs and Aurelio Lopez turned in a brilliant job of long relief as Detroit nipped Chicago, 5-4. Lopez (10-4) allowed only two hits in six innings.

Rangers 8, Blue Jays 0

In Toronto, Charlie Hough pitched a five-hitter and Mickey Rivers drove in three runs as Texas routed the Blue Jays, 8-0.

Twins 5, Indians 1

In Cleveland, Roy Smalley's bases-loaded single keyed a five-run fifth and Roger Erickson scattered seven hits over eight innings to pace Minnesota to a 5-1 victory over the Indians.

Red Smith

Ali's in Full Cry While Holmes Waits With a Silencer

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (NYT) — Muhammad Ali, who could be the most promising specimen this side of a presidential candidate, promised recently that a miracle would take place in Las Vegas, Nev., Oct. 2.

In that city on that date, he promised, he would appear in all the fearful symmetry of his 38 years and punch Larry Holmes loose from his senses and the heavyweight championship of the World Boxing Council's planet.

"I'm the underdog, right?" Ali said. "Great! How I love that! And then all the writers have to write how wrong they were and the magazine guys have to go to their editors and say, 'I got to retract what I wrote.' I love it!" Ali was in full cry in his Deer Lake, Pa., hideout.

"You think I'd come back now and go out a loser? You think I'd be that stupid? Everybody else goes out losers, but not this one. Four-time champion, how does that sound?

'Supremely Superior'

"It's not gonna be no match. I'll be supremely superior. I'm serious. I was 252 pounds when I started training. Now I'm 227 and I hope to fight around 222. I'll be actually skinny in Las Vegas. People are going to see a miracle.

"What's Holmes got to hurt you with? He's no puncher like Sonny Liston or Joe Frazier. I'll tell you one thing for sure: I'm gonna knock him out."

In his own training corners in St. Anthony's Youth Center in Easton, Pa., Holmes sighed a small sigh of boredom.

"That's the same old broken record I've been hearing as long as I can remember," he said. "That kind of talk don't win no fights. It might convince Ali and it might convince some people, but the guy he's got to convince is Larry Holmes, and the only way he can do that is to do it.

"He can't psych me. How you gonna psych anybody when you gotta keep psyching yourself all the time?"

"Ali says," Holmes was reminded, "that the way to beat you is stay in front of you all the time and don't run, just stay there and make you work because after seven or eight rounds you're always tired."

"If Ali stays in front of me," Holmes said, "he's gonna get knocked out early. If he's still there after eight rounds, he's lucky. I don't think he can do it. I feel better than I ever felt. I've had four fights in the last year and what was he doing? Blowing up past 250 pounds.

"He's 38 and I'm 30, and I can't see no way of no miracle happening."

Punchers Do Get Tired

Holmes concedes one point. "Sure, I'm tired after eight rounds. You're always tired after punching somebody that long. But I've always got something left. I've been taking a lot of stress tests — the EKG and the pulse and blood pressure and all the regular stuff — but they wired me all up and I shadowboxed and ran, mostly running uphill, and they took blood samples and all and they told me they don't find many people like Larry Holmes.

Different Back Then

When Holmes was young and a sparring partner for Ali, he had no wish to fight his friend. It did not occur to him that when he had succeeded to a share of the title, Ali would still be around.

"I didn't want to fight Ali," he said now, "but he forced me into this position. I was happy getting what I was getting. I'm no Fifth Avenue guy. I don't want the limelight. I'm just a small-town guy, what I like is a quiet life. But Ali forced this on me, Ali and the public.

"Now, well, Ali has earned what he'll be getting and then we'll take on all comers. I don't think the title will ever be cleared, though, not for a long while." (Mike Weaver is recognized as champion by the World Boxing Association.)

"John Tate went over to Africa and won the title against Gerrie Coetzee," Holmes said. "I don't think the Africans will let that happen again. I don't think they'll take no chances, and if Weaver goes over to Africa he'll come back without the title. Then Gerry Cooney will knock off the African champ and then there'll be a whole string of challengers for Cooney.

"I won't wait all that time. I'm only gonna be boxing a few more years. I'm 30 now and I don't want to be hanging around when I'm 38. I just want to show the people I'm the greatest heavyweight in the world and then I'll retire."

A man told Holmes: "Ali says he won't name the round but he promises to knock you out."

"Why don't he name the round?" Holmes said. "Why don't he put it in a poem?

"Want to hear my poem?

"Float like a butterly, sting like a bee;
If Ali fights Holmes, he'll go in three."

Jenkins' Trial Set for Dec. 18

BRAMPTON, Ontario, Aug. 27 (AP) — Pitcher Ferguson Jenkins of the Texas Rangers was remanded until Dec. 18 for trial when he appeared in provincial court today charged with three counts of possession of narcotics.

In New York, spokesman Bob Fishel said the American League cannot take any specific action until the trial. "We wouldn't even suggest that Texas not use him," said Fishel. "He's innnocent until proven guilty. If the court does take some action, we could then take some action."

The charges arose from a customs check of Jenkins' baggage Sunday at Toronto International Airport. Authorities said one bag contained four grams of cocaine, two ounces of marijuana and two grams of hashish.

France 3, Australia In Challenger Finals

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 27 (UPI) — A protest decision yesterday sent the French into final trials for America's Cup challengers against the Australians and eliminated the British from cup contention.

A jury of U.S. experts ruled that the British yacht Lionheart was at fault for a collision at the start of a semifinal elimination race, which France won by 54 seconds. Both yachts protested the collision.

Disappointment, Surprise

The decision upheld France 3's fourth victory over Britain's Lionheart, which was eliminated from contention with two victories. "It was a great disappointment," said Lionheart tactician Ian MacDonald-Smith. French skipper Bruno Trouble said he was "quite surprised" at the decison.

It marked the first time one of French Baron Marcel Bich's yachts has advanced to final challenger trials. Before this summer, the Bic ball-point pen magnate had never even won an elimination race — and once got lost in the fog — in four cup challenges dating back to 1970.

"There's no question that Jim [skipper Jim Hardy] and the crew sailed a perfect race," said Australia syndicate manager Alan Bond.

A wind shift on the first 4.5-mile upwind leg favored Australia, which drove ahead by 3:04 turning the weather mark. The advantage clinched victory early, but Hardy steadily pulled away from Sverige with a smooth performance around the 24.3-mile course and won by a smashing 8 minutes and 18 seconds.

The Aussie performance contrasted with their last two days of racing, in which they had been troubled by equipment breakdowns. Hardy is trying for a third cup challenge. He was skipper of Australian yachts which were selected as cup challengers in 1970 and 1974.

"Everybody had their pride at stake," said Australia manager Warren Jones. "I think the guys paid off fabulous. When the pressure was on, all the training really paid off."

'Who Knows?'

The Australia crew was given a rousing dockside welcome — champagne, horns and fireworks. The Swedish crew returned to a sullen gathering of their countrymen.

"We saw we were losing boat speed and there was nothing we could do," said a crushed Pelle Petterson, who was making his second cup try as Sverige's skipper. Asked if he would try a third time to win the challenger's role, Petterson said, "Who knows? You never know."

Meanwhile, Dennis Conner and Russell Long, the two U.S. contenders to defend the cup, split two races in final trials. Conner, at the helm of Freedom, beat Long's Clipper by one minute in a first race, and Long beat Conner by 59 seconds in a second. It was Conner's first loss in final trials. His record is 9-1. Long is 4-6. It was Conner's first loss of final trials. They are paired again today.

The best-of-seven series between Australia and France 3 begins Friday. The winner will meet the U.S. defender in a best-of-seven series, beginning Sept. 16.

Associated Press

France 3, left, and Lionheart collide during starting maneuvers.

Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

S.D. 030 010 200 000 000 002—8 18 1
N.Y. 010 022 001 000 000 000—6 14 2
Eichelberger, Lucas (7), Fingers (9), Armstrong (11), Rasmussen (16), Kinney (17) and Stimac, Tenace (9); Bomback, Housman (6), Miller (7), Reardon (8), Allen (11), Falcone (14) and Trevino. W— Rasmussen, 3-9. L—Falcone, 6-8. HRs— San Diego, Winfield (17), Mumphrey (3); New York, Washington, 2 (9), J.Moreno (2).

Atlanta 011 000 000 2—4 11 1
Pittsburgh 100 000 100 0—2 5 1
P.Niekro, Camp (7), Bradford (8), Garber (9) and Benedict; Blyleven, Tekulve (9) and Ott. W—Garber, 5-5. L— Tekulve, 8-6. HRs—Atlanta, Matthews 2 (16).

Chicago 100 000 120—4 8 1
Cincinnati 000 001 100—2 7 0
Reuschel and Blackwell; Price, Bair (7), Hume (8) and Nolan. W—Reuschel, 11-9. L—Hume, 7-8. HRs—Chicago, Kingman 2 (13).

Los Angeles 014 200 100—8 18 0
Philadelphia 100 300 000—4 13 1
Sutcliffe, Beckwith (4), Castillo (6) and Scioscia; Walk, Lerch (3), Brusstar (5), Reed (7), McGraw (9) and Moreland. W—Castillo, 4-4. L—Walk, 9-3. HRs—Los Angeles, Baker (25). Cey (19).

Houston 010 060 000—7 14 0
St. Louis 101 000 000—2 7 0
J.Niekro and Pujols; Kaat, Urrea (5), Otten (9) and Simmons. W—J.Niekro, 14-11. L—Kaat, 5-6. HRs—Houston, Cedeno (9). St.Louis, Kaat (1).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 000 600 020—8 13 0
Toronto 000 000 000—0 5 0
Hough and Sundberg; Jefferson, Willis (4), Schrom (8), Barlow (9) and Whitt. W—Hough, 2-1. L—Jefferson, 4-12.

Minnesota 000 050 000—5 10 0
Cleveland 000 100 000—1 8 1
Erickson, Corbett (9) and Wynegar; Waits, Wihtol (5) and Hassey. W—Erickson, 5-10. L—Waits, 10-12.

Detroit 120 110 000—5 10 1
Chicago 202 000 000—4 8 1
Ujdur, Lopez (3), P.Underwood (9) and Parrish; Hoyt, Wortham (4), Proly (7) and Baremann. W—Lopez, 10-4. L—Wortham, 4-6.

Kansas City 400 300 000—7 17 1
Milwaukee 000 203 001—6 11 0
Busby, Pattin (7), Quisenberry (9) and Wathan; Caldwell, Castro (4) and C.Moore. W—Busby, 1-3. L—Caldwell, 11-10. HR—Milwaukee, C.Moore (1).

New York 100 000 000—1 7 1
Oakland 000 020 10x—3 4 0
Tiant, Gossage (7) and Cerone; Langford and Essian. W—Langford, 14-10. L—Tiant, 6-9.

Baltimore 000 010 000—1 4 1
Seattle 000 001 001—2 7 1
McGregor and Dempsey; F.Bannister and L.Cox. W—F.Bannister, 7-10. L—McGregor, 15-7. HR—Seattle, Bochte (10).

Boston 000 020 120—5 12 0
California 001 000 000—1 4 1
Tudor, Stanley (8) and Fisk; Knapp, Aase (8) and Donohue, Whitmer (9). W— Tudor, 5-2. L—Knapp, 2-10. HR—Boston, Yastrzemski (13).

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	70	56	.556	—
Montreal	69	56	.552	½
Philadelphia	65	58	.528	3½
New York	58	67	.464	11½
St. Louis	54	69	.439	14½
Chicago	50	74	.403	19

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	71	54	.568	—
Los Angeles	69	56	.552	2
Cincinnati	67	59	.532	4½
San Francisco	62	63	.496	9
Atlanta	62	63	.496	9
San Diego	52	74	.413	19½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	75	50	.600	—
Baltimore	74	50	.597	½
Boston	66	56	.541	7½
Detroit	65	58	.528	9
Milwaukee	67	61	.523	9½
Cleveland	64	60	.516	10½
Toronto	51	73	.411	23½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	82	44	.651	—
Oakland	65	62	.512	17½
Texas	62	63	.496	19½
Minnesota	55	72	.433	27½
Chicago	52	70	.426	28
California	49	75	.395	32
Seattle	45	80	.360	36½

Transactions

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE

NEW YORK—Placed Rupert Jones on the 21-day disabled list.

National League

CINCINNATI—Recalled Paul Householder, outfielder, from Indianapolis of the American Association.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball League

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Reggie Gaines, forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

ATLANTA FALCONS—Cut L.M. Hipp and Ray Strong, running backs; Mike Lewis, defensive tackle; Paul Ryczek, center; James Wright, tight end; Phil McKinnely, offensive tackle; Bob Glazebrook and David Becker, defensive backs; Jorge Portela, kicker, and Mike Smith, wide receiver.

BALTIMORE—Cut Doug Nettles, defensive back; Bobby Cale and Tim Lavender, defensive backs, and Ken Walter, offensive tackle. Placed Mack Alston and Ron LaPointe, tight ends; and Tim Foley and Jim Moore, offensive tackles, on the injured reserve list. Placed Ron Fernandez, defensive tackle, on a reserve list for non-football injuries. Traded Ron Baker, offensive guard, to Philadelphia for an undisclosed draft choice.

BUFFALO—Cut Doug Greene, safety; Keith Moody and Tony Leonard, quarterbacks; Ken MacAfee, tight end; John Patterson, safety; Howard Ballage, kick returner; John Miske, punter; Charles Davis, defensive tackle, and Joe McLaughlin, linebacker. Placed Todd Kruger, quarterback, on the injured reserve list.

CLEVELAND—Cut Larry Collins, running back; Mickey Sims, defensive tackle; Pat Moriarty, running back; Peter Boermeester, kicker; Sam Clashon, offensive tackle; Rick Donaldson, linebacker; Jeff Lanehons, center, and Jim Meere, guard. Placed Marcus Jackson, defensive tackle, on the injured reserve list.

DALLAS—Cut Stan Webster, defensive back, and Scott Laidlaw, fullback.

DENVER—Cut Charlie West, defensive back; Vince Kinney, wide receiver; Claotho Montgomery, return specialist; Keith Uperesa, guard; Art Smith, linebacker, and Phil Ferris, wide receiver.

DETROIT—Cut Jon Brooks, linebacker; Lawrence Gaines, fullback; Wally Pesuit, offensive lineman; Willie Parker, center; Chris Dieterich, guard; Tim Mean, tight end, and Mark Streater and Hector Gray, defensive backs. Placed DeWayne Jett and Roy Williams, wide receivers, on the injured reserve list.

GREEN BAY—Cut Paul Rudzinski, linebacker; Ricky Patton, running back; Randy Dean, quarterback; Tom Birney, kicker, and Derwin Tucker, safety. Placed Mel Jackson, guard; Davie Simmons, linebacker, and Troy Thomas, defensive end, on the injured reserve list.

HOUSTON—Cut Steve Baumgartner, defensive end; Bill Currier, strong safety; Ed Harris, running back; Mike Murphy, linebacker; Richard Ellender, wide receiver, and Chris Combs, tight end. Placed Boobie Clark, running back; Guido Merkens, quarterback-wide receiver; John Schuhmacher, offensive guard; and Randy Young, center, on the injured reserve list.

KANSAS CITY—Waived Jan Stenerud, kicker, and Dino Mangiero, tackle.

LOS ANGELES—Cut Ken Ellis, cornerback; Ken Clark, punter; Joe Restic, safety-punter; Kevin Wilkinson, Bob Rippentrop, and Jim Drew, defensive ends; and Larry Coombs and Leon White, center. Placed Howard Carson, linebacker, on the injured reserve list.

MIAMI—Waived Bob Matheson and Mel Land, linebackers, and Eugene Byrd, wide receiver.

MINNESOTA—Cut Leven Weiss, linebacker; Allen Archie, defensive back, and Kevin Anderson, guard.

NEW ORLEANS—Cut Garo Yepremian, kicker; Steve Junkmann, tackle; Doug Panfil, guard; Mike Jolly, safety; David Gray and Eric Felton, cornerbacks; Mike Augustyniak, fullback, and Gordon Banks, wide receiver. Placed Steve Parker, defensive tackle, on the injured reserve list.

NEW YORK JETS—Cut Eric Cunningham, offensive lineman.

OAKLAND—Cut Charles Philyaw, defensive lineman; Terry Robiskie, LeRoid Jones and Booker Russell, running backs; Dan Medlin, guard, and Steve Potter, linebacker. Placed Monte Johnson, linebacker; Kenny Hill and Charles Phillips, safeties, and Malcolm Barnwell, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list.

PHILADELPHIA—Waived Manny Sistrunk, defensive end; Greg Murtha, offensive tackle; Mike Curcio, linebacker; Dudious Lee, middle guard; Dave LaCrosse, linebacker; Joe Restic, center; Rob Hertel, quarterback; and guard Bob Brewer. Acquired Ron Baker, guard, from Baltimore for an undisclosed future draft choice. Placed Ken Dunek, tight end; Joe Stewart wide receiver; and Lem Burnham, defensive end Lem Burnham on the injured reserve list.

PITTSBURGH—Cut Gerry Mullins, offensive lineman, and Anthony Anderson, running back. Placed Ted Walton, defensive back, on the injured reserve list.

ST. LOUIS—Cut Marv Bateman, punter; Gary Hays, cornerback; Steve Henry, defensive back; Grant Hudson, defensive tackle; Mark Jones, offensive guard; and Jim Romey, defensive end. Placed Jim Childs, wide receiver; Gary Parris, tight end, and Terry Stieve, guard, on the injured reserve list.

SAN DIEGO—Cut Lydell Mitchell, running back, and Milton Hardway, offensive tackle. Placed Bob Gregor, defensive back, and Cort McGee, linebacker, on the injured reserve list. Placed Mike Thomas, running back, on the reserve (physically unable to perform) list.

SEATTLE—Acquired Jim Jodat, running back, from Los Angeles for an undisclosed draft choice. Cut Don Dufek and Juan Collins, safeties; Tony Benjamin and Wayne Russell, running backs; Larry Polowski, linebacker; Mark McNeal, defensive end; Larry Dorsey and Danny Garcia, wide receivers, and Steve Davis, punter.

TAMPA BAY—Cut Dana Nafziger, linebacker. Placed Greg Horton, guard, on the injured reserve list.

WASHINGTON—Cut Mike Bragg, punter; Dan Nugent, guard; Don Harris, safety; Grady Richardson, tight end; Steve Stapler, wide receiver; and Chris Godfrey, defensive tackle. Placed Morris Owens, wide receiver, and Mike Gibbons, tackle, on the injured reserve list.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

QUEBEC—Singed both Peter Stastny, center, and Anton Stastny, right wing, to six-year contracts.

ST.LOUIS—Signed Larry Patey, center, and Mark Reed right wing.

SOCCER
North American Soccer League

TORONTO—Announced that Peter Lorimer and Ivan Lukacevic and Jim Bone, forwards, and Drew Busby, midfielder, will not play next season.

COLLEGE

BAYLOR—Named Bill Menefee interim atheletic director, effective Sept. 1.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE—Named Charles Massaria head football coach.

INDIANA—Named Phil Henson assistant track and cross country coach.

CFL Standings

East

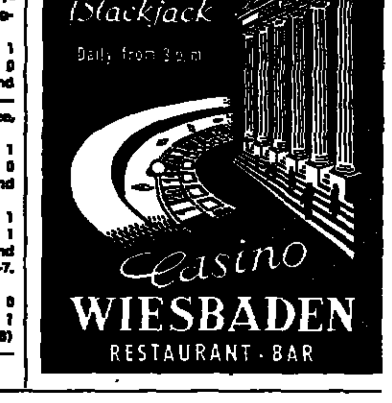
	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Ottawa	4	4	0	8	162	181
Hamilton	3	3	1	7	134	129
Montreal	3	4	0	6	125	154
Toronto	3	4	0	6	124	142

West

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Edmonton	6	1	0	12	203	96
Br.Columbia	4	2	1	9	172	148
Calgary	4	3	0	8	160	146
Winnipeg	2	4	0	4	122	143
Saskatchewan	1	5	0	2	104	167

Tuesday's Results

Montreal 43, Toronto 33
Edmonton 45, Ottawa 28
Hamilton 17, British Columbia 17



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PAGES 14 & 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Art Buchwald

'The Green Berets,' Starring Juan Wayne

WASHINGTON — The Republicans have pledged $100 billion for new arms to "catch up with the Russians." This will presumably include new missiles, the B-1 bomber, super submarines, more surface naval ships, and beefed up tactical forces that can be flown to any part of the world.

Buchwald

The country is all for it. The only thing the Republicans haven't explained is where they are going to get the personnel to man the new hardware.

The truth of the matter is that the Air Force, Navy and Army cannot find the crews for the equipment they have now. The mood of the country is to spend money on anything the military says it needs, as long as American sons and daughters are not required to put on uniforms and use it.

What's the answer?

The solution is to draft all the illegal aliens that have come to the United States and swear them into the armed forces.

* * *

While military pay may be a pittance to an American, it is a fortune to an illegal South American, Mexican or Haitian refugee. Rather than pick tomatoes or grapes the illegals would be training to use our military equipment, and be taught all the latest methods of warfare.

Instead of being hounded by immigration officials, they would be given PX privileges, USO dances and food stamps for their families. We would have Cuban submariners, Ecuadorian pilots, Chinese tank drivers, and Vietnamese missile men.

* * *

The officer corps would be made up of foreign generals, colonels, majors, admirals and captains who have been overthrown in their respective countries by Communist takeovers, as well as those who have failed in rightist junta revolutions.

By the time the $100 billion allocated by the Republicans was be accounted for, not one American would have to spend a day in the military to defend the country.

It is estimated that there are more than 10 million illegal aliens in the United States right now. All we need is 5 million for a respectable defense capability. The other 5 million could be signed up for the reserve, and be permitted to work in the fields until an emergency required them to be called up.

* * *

While the illegals would only be required to serve for four years, whose who refuse to re-enlist would be immediately deported to their country of origin for being in the United States without a visa.

The beauty of this plan is that we could fulfill all our military commitments without fears of political fallout because we were endangering the lives of American boys. It would also resolve the debate as to whether American women should be required to serve in the armed forces.

* * *

Best of all, it would alleviate the bitterness that some Americans feel toward various boat people arriving in the United States. Instead of wanting to send them back, we would welcome these refugees with open arms as fresh mercenaries ready to fight to keep America free.

If the United States wants to become No. 1 in the world again, as the Republicans intend us to be, we are going to need all the illegal foreigners we can get.

Queen Mary, Flying Boat Will Get a New Sponsor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (UPI) — Wrather Corp. has signed a 40-year lease to operate the financially ailing Queen Mary and display Howard Hughes' Spruce Goose flying boat in Long Beach Harbor.

The entertainment conglomerate announced it will begin a $10-million, nearly year-long rejuvenation of the fading liner Sept. 2. The Spruce Goose will be stored in the harbor area until June, 1981, when it will be moved to an exhibit hall in the Queen Mary parking lot.

Gower Champion

Secret of '42nd Street': How the Show Went On Despite Director's Illness

By Michiko Kakutani

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (NYT) — It was the best-kept secret of a show surrounded by secrecy from the beginning. The announcement at the end of the opening-night performance Monday at the Winter Garden Theater by producer David Merrick — that the director and choreographer of "42nd Street," Gower Champion, had died that afternoon — came as a shock to both the audience and the cast.

Yesterday the story of the director's illness and how it affected the show began to emerge. Champion knew weeks ago that he had a rare blood disease. Fearful that knowledge of his ailment would cast a pall over the bright, expensive musical, he told virtually no one.

James A. Parcell, The Washington Post
Gower Champion at Washington rehearsals.

The story started more than a month ago in Washington, when Champion began to suffer from a high fever and fatigue and checked into a hospital on a weekend for diagnostic tests.

He was told that he had a blood condition that might continue to deteriorate. The next Monday, he assembled his cast and told them he was fighting anemia and a virus. He assured them that all would be well.

Pale and thin, Champion appeared at rehearsals in heavy sweaters and asked that the air conditioning at the Kennedy Center, where the show was being tried out for Broadway, be turned off. No one suspected the severity of his ailment.

"He was missing rehearsals a lot in Washington," said Merrick. "He didn't tell me what was wrong with him. He knew he had this blood ailment. I learned only recently he was told by the doctors not to do this project. He wasn't going to sit around and be a semi-invalid. He was going for treatments. He didn't tell me until the last night in Washington."

Apparently unaware of Champion's condition, Merrick insisted on a rigorous set of changes in the show. The Washington newspapers had found fault with the musical, and Merrick, who had invested more than $2 million in it, was determined to shape it up.

At one point in Washington, said Bernard Jacobs, president of the Shubert Organization, "David thought Gower was malingering and he tried to drive Gower and keep the work going. Once David knew he was really sick, though, it became an entirely different ball game — David was really moved."

Contentious Partnership

Still, the relationship between the producer and director was hardly harmonious. Merrick had originally wanted Michael Bennett to direct the show, but when the creator of "A Chorus Line" declined, saying he did not want to do another show-business musical, Merrick turned to Champion.

They were collaborators of long standing, having worked together on "Carnival" in 1961, then on "Hello, Dolly!" in 1964. Both were strong-willed individuals. Neither wanted to concede autonomy to the other.

"When Gower was his most abrasive self, he would never let anyone stand behind him and watch," said Jacobs, recalling a show during which Champion had Merrick thrown out of rehearsals. "Every time he and Merrick worked together, they swore they'd never work together again, and they always did."

In most of their collaborations, it seems, Merrick confined his suggestions to broad conceptual changes, leaving the staging to Champion. But in the case of "42nd Street," say cast members, the producer became an omnipresent figure during rehearsals, and his contribution grew more important as Champion's stamina waned.

It was no secret that Champion and Wanda Richert, who plays the ingenue role created by Ruby Keeler in the 1933 film version, were having an offstage romance, and there were rumors within the company that Merrick was threatening to dismiss Richert. Although Merrick denies this, he did hire an understudy for her without consulting Champion.

By the time "42nd Street" moved to New York, the cast was noticing that Champion's appearances at rehearsals had become sporadic. Then, five days before the new opening date on Monday, company members learned that he had checked into the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center as a patient in intensive care.

While final preparations for the opening — including the fitting of the set onto the Winter Garden stage and the final paring down of the book — proceeded under the guidance of Merrick and Champion's assistant, Larry Carpenter, speculation about Champion's condition proliferated.

On Sunday, Champion's kidneys failed. There was hope that he would linger long enough to be told of the opening of his show, but at 1 p.m. Monday, he died.

With Champion in the hospital were his wife, Carla, and his two sons by his previous marriage, to Marge Champion; Merrick; the set designer, Robin Wagner; and the lighting designer, Tharon Musser. They pledged silence to one another, and Merrick asked the hospital staff to release no information to the public. He summoned the cast to an early rehearsal at the Winter Garden to prevent their hearing the rumors that had already begun to circulate around Broadway.

Although some cast members were later critical of Merrick for withholding the news of Champion's death, Merrick doubtless reasoned that such information would dampen the spirit of the show. As Mark Bramble, one of the musical's writers, explained: "It would have been very difficult for the cast to give an opening-night performance with the information. I think Gower would have wanted it that way."

It was not until the intermission that Merrick decided how to proceed. After talking to Jacobs at the end of the first act, he decided to make the announcement at the final curtain calls.

"When I stood in the wings during the show and watched those kids — happy faces, sensing Broadway success — I knew that shortly thereafter I would go out there and wipe all that out," said Merrick.

'This Is Tragic'

After the audience rose to give the show 10 curtain calls, Merrick stepped onstage. There was anticipation and some laughter. Almost everyone expected the producer to say something about the show.

Instead, he held up his hand. "This is tragic," he said. "Gower Champion died today."

As Merrick turned to embrace Richert, Jerry Orbach, the show's male star, called for the curtain to fall, and as it did, many in the cast and audience began to weep.

The first reviews, highly favorable, appeared Monday evening, and yesterday morning a long line of ticket buyers queued up around the block outside the Winter Garden. Four extra treasurers were hired to work in the box office, and by dark, $100,000 worth of tickets had been sold. "42nd Street" was a hit.

"Champion said, 'I'm sorry I didn't finish it,'" said Merrick. "But he did. He finished it."

PEOPLE: Lady Mountbatten, Nehru Were Lovers, Book Says

A book published in London says Lord Mountbatten's wife Edwina had a love affair with Indian leader Jawaharlal Nehru in 1947 and that this was a factor in Moslem leader Mohammed Ali Jinnah's insistence on the partition of India. Mountbatten was British viceroy of India at the time and a friend of Nehru. Author Richard Hough writes that Mountbatten knew about the relationship between his wife and Nehru and condoned it, and that the affair had a marked effect on the negotiations leading to the transfer of British rule. Hough says it made Jinnah so resentful of Nehru, his political rival, that his determination was hardened to force the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947. Lady Mountbatten, the former Edwina Ashley, had inherited £7 million (equivalent today to about £140 million, or $312 million) from her grandfather, banker Sir Ernest Cassel. Hough writes that she had several extramarital affairs, starting shortly after her marriage in 1922, including one with Leslie (Hutch) Hutchinson, a singer-pianist whose sophisticated music delighted London socialites before World War II. Hough adds that the Mountbattens sued a newspaper over allegations that the countess had had a liaison with American singer Paul Robeson, and that there was gossip about an affair between her and the Earl of Sefton. Hough says Mountbatten also had extramarital affairs but gave no details. Hough, a respected naval historian and author of a biography of Mountbatten's parents, spent many hours taping conversations with Mountbatten for the book, which is called "Mountbatten: Hero of Our Time." Lady Mountbatten died in Borneo in 1960, at age 58, after an attack of chicken pox led to heart problems. Mountbatten died Aug. 27, 1979, when IRA guerrillas blew up his holiday fishing boat at Mullaghmore, Ireland, killing him and three other persons.

AP
Lady Mountbatten with Nehru in New Delhi in 1960.

* * *

The play that Pope John Paul II wrote when he was still a Polish bishop was panned in Swiss newspaper reviews following its first public showing outside Italy. "It is likely that the theater has not lost an important author in Karol Wojtyla," commented the Neue Zuercher Zeitung in what seemed to be one of the milder reactions to the German-language premiere of "The Goldsmiths' Shop" in Lucerne. The play, written in 1960, is subtitled "Meditations about the sacrament of the marriage which temporarily change into drama." "His meditations are not fit for a stage," said the Neue Zuercher Zeitung. Added the Basler Zeitung, "If this play were not the product of a leader of millions of faithfuls, it could be easily dismissed as village theater."

* * *

Ben Zion Wacholder, a Biblical scholar, claims to have identified the author of the Temple Scroll, a key text of the Dead Sea Scrolls, and says the Temple Scroll is older than other scholars believe. Wacholder, a professor at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati, said he has concluded from his research that the Temple Scroll was written by a religious teacher named Zadok, who was the founder of the Jewish sect known as the Essenes. His research and theories will be discussed at the Centennial of the Society of Biblical Literature in Dallas, Nov. 5-9.

* * *

After they got off work, Frank Sinatra and Dean Martin led their teams in a friendly game of softball on a Little League field in Absecon, N.J. What makes it worth noting is that the game, which drew 1,000 spectators, didn't start until after 3 a.m., when Sinatra and Martin got off work at a hotel casino in nearby Atlantic City. The leader of Sinatra's Blue Eyes team made a few desultory pitches to the leader of Martin's Red Eyes, and Martin surprised everyone by hitting one ball. Then the leaders retired to a dugout and the less strenuous task of putting away some champagne and sandwiches as they watched their teams play to an 18-18 tie.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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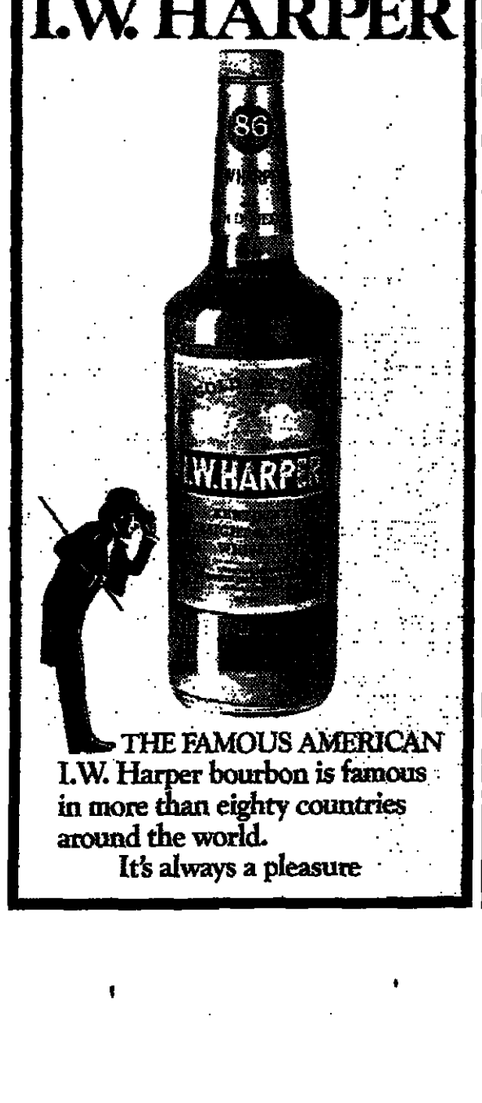

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